



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XIV NO 18

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1926

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
23 Jan.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,947
13 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,585
20 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,585
27 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,585
6 Mar.	CHINA	MALWA*	20,837
13 "	RAZMAK		16,585
20 "	RAZMAK		16,585
27 "	RAZMAK		16,585
31 "	CHINA		7,952
3 April	NALDERA*		16,585
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
8 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,585
15 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,080
22 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,080
29 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,947
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	16,585
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	20,837

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Terminated voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua".
* s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, & £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, £44, & £38.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,000
8th Feb.	GHARINDA*	6,306
15th Feb.	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA*	8,441
8th April	MARGHA*	8,278
29th April	DUMANA*	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,000
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
31st Jan.	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
31st "	NIRPURA*	China & Japan.
2nd Feb.	NALGORA*	China & Japan.
5th "	MASULA*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE*	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Colombo and Australia.
1st Apr.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
22nd Jan.	VARSOVA	Bureh via Karachi.
23rd "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
25th "	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
27th "	BARALA	Bureh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
3rd Feb.	KARAPALA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers by the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Baron Napier	Thomson		13 Jan.	24 Jan.
Toyooka		7094	15 "	20 "
Maru .. S. Tsuji				
xMorioka		4469	16 "	21 "
Maru .. S. Amano				
Liverpool		5864	21 "	30 "
Maru ..				
Tottori		5973	22 "	3 Feb.
Maru .. G. Masuda				
*Tamba		5845	29 "	12 "
Maru .. J. Fujisawa				
Muroran		5374	12 Feb.	24 "
Maru .. Z. Hirai				
Hakata		5070	16 "	2 Mar.
Maru .. G. Matsuo				
Maru .. shita				

* Proceeds to Karachi.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	351	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Allice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Kurohimo		4,000	28 Dec.	18 Jan.
Maru .. I. Yamashita				
Honolulu		5,751	11 Jan.	24 "
Maru .. G. Fujita				
Indo		5,001	25 "	5 Feb.
Maru .. S. Takata				
@Borneo		5,864	29 "	31 Jan.
Maru .. T. Motoshige				
Port Said		5,859	27 "	12 Feb.
Maru ..				
Hamburg		5,220	22 Feb.	22 "
Maru .. K. Orihara				
Himeji		4,364	12 "	2 Mar.
Maru ..				

@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

*Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOEN."

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Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

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*Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. O.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa (or Vav), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rose-scented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Muskati Halwa, (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halwa.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a try.

SEE OUR STAND

SHOWING CONCRETE BLOCKS, VASES, TILES, Etc. Etc.

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VISWA BHARAT LAXMI EXHIBITION.

OLD COTTON GREEN, COLABA.

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JARTIN & Co., Managing Agents. Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.

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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

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Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone: No. 42118

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

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Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

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Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 20 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. P. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Essof Building, D'Almeida Street, Madras—Bombay.

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.

GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.

FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.

LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.

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For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Youths to learn Touch Type writing on New Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road. R2477.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Employment. Apply with one anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala. R2417.

WANTED—Expert HAIR DRESSER. European (Italian or French). Good salary with prospects. Apply immediately THE VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON, 12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta. R2446.

WANTED—A CASHIER and a CORRESPONDING CLERK for up-country or local office. Pay about Rupees 100. Those who can lay cash security of 2,000 rupees may apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2503.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE POSITION with Independent State, or big Zemindar. Eight years' experience of Estate Management with English Company in India. Intimate knowledge of Law, Land Settlement and Accounts. Can speak Urdu and Bengali fluently. Proficient in all outdoor sports, especially riding and shooting. English public school education, good family and position, highest references. Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2387.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Borivli, three BLOCKS with camp furniture, Rs. 45 p. m. each. Ten minutes' walk from station, ample water. Apply to Box No. 1190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2501.

TO BE LET—At Chembur Garden Suburb. An exceptionally fine English-type BUNGALOW, about five minutes' Motor run from Chembur Garden Suburb Railway Station whence Bombay is reached in 37 minutes. Four bed-rooms, two reception rooms, wide verandahs, English bath-room, nice lawn, Motor garage and servants' quarters. An ideal home. Rent moderate. Apply to the LAND MANAGER, Development Directorate, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, Bombay. R2481.

WANTED

VISITORS to see me with double limbs in a spirit bottle. BABY, C/o. Exhibition, Colaba.

VISITORS to see me having SIX LEGS. Mr. MONKEY, C/o. Exhibition, Colaba.

VISITORS to see me a living BOY and GIRL combined in one form. 3 LEGGED HUMAN BEING, C/o. Exhibition, Colaba.

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QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. R1937.

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WHOLESALE Trade Price List on request. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Bombay. R2478.

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THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy. Biochemistry and Dietetics, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, B. M. D., Principal, Meerut. R2313.

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD OF TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R24301.

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER—Author of Eleven Astrological books; see the date and time of your birth, 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VEN. KATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt. R2335.

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FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 3, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah). N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. extra. R2503.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR, "Bombay Chronicle," Madras Gate, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a PROFESSORSHIP in Law at a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Nine copies of applications with testimonials giving the names and addresses of three references, must reach the Registrar not later than 28 February, 1926. For full particulars of the appointment apply to the REGISTRAR. R24872.

NOTIFICATION.

THE CALCUT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL proposes to introduce Electric Street Lighting in the Town. Applications are invited from persons or firms as early as possible stating the terms on which they will undertake the same. A report on the preliminary survey taken already shows prospects of a good return of profits. Copies of the reports can be had on application on payment of 10 annas in postage stamps to the Secretary, Municipal Office, Calcutta.

(Sd.) C. P. CHANDRAN, Secretary
Municipal Office,
Calcutta, 12-1-26. C24872

NOTICE.

AN Entrance Examination will be held at Bombay, during the 1st week of March, 1926, to select candidates for permanent employment as Clerks and Storekeepers in the Indian Army Service Corps. Candidates desirous of appearing in this examination, should apply to A. D. S. & T., Bombay District, Bombay, Bombay Castle behind Town Hall, who will supply further particulars regarding examination subjects, marks, conditions of service, pay and promotion, free of charge.

1. **OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS**.—Elementary Arithmetic, Dictation, precis-writing, colloquial English and handwriting.
2. **QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES**.
(i) Educational Qualifications.—Matriculate, School Final or School Leaving Certificates. (Applicants for Storekeepers appointments must possess an elementary knowledge of book-keeping).
(ii) Age on 1st March, 1926, must be under 25 years. R24873.

WANTED.

WANTED—Temporary STUDIO ASSISTANT, Architectural Section, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. The appointment is only officiating. The duties of the Studio Assistant are to a great extent clerical, but he should have some knowledge of the technical terms of Architecture and Engineering. He should have passed the Matriculation Examination of a Recognised University and be very proficient in English and in Typewriting. He will be required to attend daily from 7-30 to 10 a.m. and from 12-30 to 4-30 p.m. and also to take such duty as shall be required in connection with the Special Study Classes, Debating Society, Library, etc., on Public Holidays; time allowance will however be made during ordinary working days or School Vacations to compensate for such special duties.

The salary is Rs. 100-5-150 per mensem. Applications from candidates for this post should be made in the first instance in writing only to the undersigned on or before the 25th instant and should clearly state:—

(a) age with date of birth, (b) Caste, (c) Where educated, (d) Educational qualifications with class and year of passing each examination, (e) copies of testimonials as to character and fitness for the post from Heads of institutions or Firms in which the candidate has been studying or serving for the last three years, (f) Practical experience.

CLAUDE BATLEY,

A.R.I.B.A. time of writing.

Professor of Architecture, C24871.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 12-8-0 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 5 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May, 1925, will be paid on after MONDAY, 8th February, 1926, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the shareholders whose names stood on the register at the close of business on 9th January, 1926, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp'n. Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
24875

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3262 of 1924.

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON AND CO., LTD. Plaintiffs.

vs.
PURSHOTAM RUTTONSEY and Others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of July, 1925, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 4th day of February, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent tenure land together with the message, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Mint Road and Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Ojd Nos. 737, New No. 5955, Old Survey No. 1094 and New Survey No. 8540 and Cadestral Survey No. 1071 and bounded, on the East by the public Road called Mint Road, on the West by the Public Road called Mody Khana Street, on the North by the house of Haji Ibrahim Jaffer and on the South by the premises of Jamsetji Pestonji deceased and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1967 and Street Nos. 90-157 and 159.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at 2nd and 3rd Pasta Lane, Colaba, in the City of Bombay together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 471 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1, New No. E21/16666, Old Survey No. B/257 and New Survey No. 28/9364 and Cadestral Survey No. 350 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 490 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the North by the 2nd Pasta Lane, on or towards the South by the 3rd Pasta Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Madhavas Goudas Pasta and on or towards the West by the property of Gordhandas Goudas Tejpal.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Mughlat Lane, Girgaum, within the Fort and Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 915 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, Collector's New Nos. 1406 and 1416, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7634, and Cadestral Survey No. 276 together with the message, tenement and building standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 528-529 and Street Nos. 1-2, and bounded on the North by Mughlat Lane, on the South by Mughlat Lane, on the East by Angre's Chawl and on the West by the properties of Dewdutt Purshottam Vakil and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named, at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

C24760

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIRJI KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Neriwadi Dadyath's Agriary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Rattansing the minor son of the deceased above-named. Deceased.

Rea RATANBAI, widow of Hirji Keshavji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Neriwadi Dadyath's Agriary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Rattansing the minor son of the deceased above-named. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration. Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MAC LEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. E. J. DAVAR.

For Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of January, 1926.

Messrs. FERREIRA VALLABHDAS KAMDAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24870

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters—

76 dozens Vaseline Pomade (Blue seal).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Walser horse in harness.

By order of Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the mortgagor:—

1 Victoria.

1 Landau.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT GOWALLA TANK ROAD, FORJET STREET.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land forming part of a large piece of land situate at Forjet Street, admeasuring about 1374 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 406, 442, New No. A2290 and A2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3411 (1) and Street No. 224 and bounded on the East partly by plot No. 17 and No. 18, on the West by a public road, on the North partly by a public road and by plot No. 17 and on the South partly by a public road and plot No. 18 and 1.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land situate at Forjet Street, admeasuring about 24 square yards forming part of plot No. 18 and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 466, 442, New Nos. A/2290, A/2319, Old Survey No. 58, New Survey No. 1/7066 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3411(2) and Street No. 24A and bounded on the East partly by the remaining portion of plot No. 18 and by a public road, on the West by plot No. 2, on the North partly by a public road and the remaining portion of plot No. 18 and on the South by plot No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 TONS "HORCH" MOTOR LORRIES LYING AT MALAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2732 of 1925 (S. L. Fadani vs. A. G. Kamat), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will this day THURSDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Purshottam Baug, opposite Kala Ghoda, Malad, the following:—

(4 four tons) "Horch" Motor Lorries in working order.

3 Motor Lorries ("Horch") lying at Purshottam Baug, Kala Ghoda, Malad Road, Malad.

1 Motor Lorry lying at Jackarim Road opposite Mr. R. B. Kotwal's Bungalow, Malad.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.

CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN

Should pass be punished mercilessly

or should society forgive?

The answer to this is found in

"Being Respectable"

Starring

Marie Prevost, Monte Blue, Louise Fazenda, Irene Rich, Theodore Von Eltz, Frank Currier.

Pathe Super Gazette

A Complete Record of World Wide Events

"Roughest Africa"

Starring

STAN LAUREL

TIME:—6, 8 and 10 p. m.

Now playing at

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CINEMA

MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

Royal Art Studio's Picture

NAHARSINH

DAKOO

Time and Rates as Usual.

AUCTION SALES.

BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers, 87, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS MEDICINES APPLIANCES SUNDRY ARTICLES AND CUPBOARDS.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla, all the Surplus Medicines Instruments, Sundry articles and cupboards.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BYREN & CO., Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

123, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LEASEHOLD LAND OF THE PORT TRUST OF BOMBAY TOGETHER WITH A RICE GODOWN STANDING THEREON.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Lalji Virji (Insolvent) traded as Dewsey Padamsey and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st January 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the leasehold land together with the rice godown standing thereon as per lease dated 26th September 1916 and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Dewsey Padamsey and Co., of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with a rice godown standing thereon situate at Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 299 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Plot No. 13 of Dewsey Khosay, on or towards the South by Plot No. 15 of Poonja Thakersey, on or towards the East by Port Trust vacant land and on or towards the West by public road and which said premises form Plot No. 14 of the area laid out by the said Trustees at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3786 and 8489.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, at their office at 77, Dowry Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

ENTRANCE FEE REDUCED TO As. 4.

THE VISHWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION

OLD COTTON GREEN GROUND (Colaba).

Open from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. up to the 31st January, 1926.

- (1) Exhibits from all Parts of India. The Art Gallery and Ladies Section Open to You.
- (2) Phadke's Fine Arts (Wax Shows) quite new to the public.
- (3) Wonderful Baby with Four Hands, Four Legs, Two Backs and One Head.
- (4) The Three Headed Man. The Human Spider. The Floating Girl. The Indian Palna, char-o-plane and many others.

COME and SEE

EIGHTH WONDER WORLD

THE LIVING BOY AND GIRL (Combined in one human being)

THE LIVING SIX-LEGGED MONKEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

The 1/4 Grenadiers Band will be in attendance from 7 to 9 P.M.

- (1) Goa (Karin) Dance; Girls from Goa will entertain with novel specimen of Musical Art.
- (2) BENGAL DANCE:—Girls from Calcutta on the Stage.

OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Amusements Start from 6-30 P. M.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME DAILY.

N. B.—Sassoon Dock Tram Service brings you direct to the Exhibition Gate and takes you back home.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s

Master-piece Pictures.

FLYING HORSE

OR

PANCH KALYANI and PARIJATAK

A Story adapted from Arabian Night

AND

Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN

THE FRIEND OF INDIA

WILL BE SCREENED AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charnoy Road:

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Next Saturday

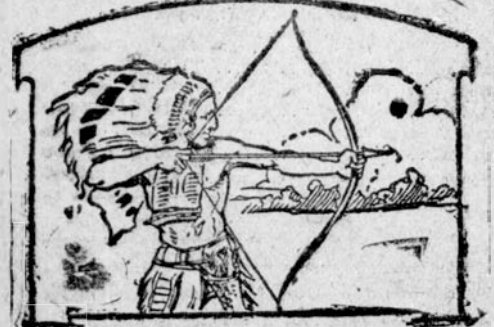
"THE FORTIETH DOOR"

AT

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL?



Many people SAVE for rainy days. Some people SAVE for a Home or Motor Car.

Some SAVE for Holiday Enjoyment. Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.

Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.

Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.

Whatever be your goal the only SURE way of reaching it is by Regular Saving and Prudent Investing.

Choose your goal, and open a HOME SAVINGS BANK account with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Determine what you should save each month and deposit that amount regularly.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA

Managing Director

Item	Sh. 8	175
Ind-Burma Petroleum	100	175
Jest Engineering	50	75 + D
Mekenzie	100	30 p.c. 500 + D
New Union Flour Mills	100	30
Fort Cann n2	1,000	50
Sardar Ganesha Gas	100	620
Tata Iron Ref. 1st	150	6 p.c. y 102
Tata Iron Ref.	100	30
Tata Iron Defd.	30	46 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	17
O.	50	150
Telephone	50	1 24

Company	Sh. 8	700
Empire of India Life	50	22-8
Jupiter	15	2 14
New India	25	1-0 13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c. 850
Vulcan	10	2 6y

Company	Sh. 8	400
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12
Alliance	100	40
Apollo	50	8
Asar Virjee	100	30
Bonar Manji	200	30
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15 345
Bombay Cotton F.	10	5 p.c. 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	60 805
Bombay Industrial	100	11
Bombay Woolen	100	100
Bradbury P.	250	10 400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c. 200
Broun Fine Counts	250	27
Cashmere	100	20y 450
Central India O.	100	15 463
Central India P.	500	5 p.c. 400
Ceylon	100	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y 118 2
Corla	100	7y 142 8
Crescent	100	5 350 12
Corumbay	100	5 125
David	500	400
Dawn	250	40 650
Diamond O.	100	8
E. D. Sassoon United O.	100	0 15 0
Edinburgh Fabany	250	15y 8
Edward Sassoon	100	150
Elphinstone O.	100	23 4
Imperial Edward	500	300
Kandahar	250	25 821 4
Finlay	100	4 125
Frankie Petit	1,000	4 850
Globe	100	40
Gokak	100	7 123 12
Gul Mohur	100	14
Hindustan	1,000	100 1175
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	85
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200 900
Indore-Malwa United	100	10 395
Indian Woolen	50	2
Jamshed O.	250	75
Kastoorchand	500	85
Khandesh	1,000	200 2300
Khatana Makandee	100	Nd 93 2
Kilchand	25	5
Kolindor	500	900
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	180 450
Madhwa	100	122 8
Madhwa Dharman	100	122 8
Madras United	250	15 425
Manekjee Petit	1,000	100 2050
Mathradas	100	115
Meyer Sassoon	500	100
Morac Co. Goudas	2,000	60 2100
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	130
Mysore	50	5 123 12
New City of Bombay	100	10 210
New Great Eastern	200	10y 311 4
Cambarah (100)	75	75
Pearl	250	12 466 4
Phoenix	100	12 447 8
Planet	100	8
Premier	100	46 4
Sassoon Cotton	100	30
Sassoon Silk	500	460
Solapur	1,000	250 7250
Simplex	250	142 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	61 4
Standard	500	100 325 40
Swadeshi	100	18 461 4
Swan	100	8 160
Tata Mill O.	500	102 8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90 1875
Vishnu P.	500	35 553
Western India Spg.	1,000	100 550

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Edward Sassoon	100	150
Elphinstone O.	100	23 4
Imperial Edward	500	300
Kandahar	250	25 821 4
Finlay	100	4 125
Frankie Petit	1,000	4 850
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Meyer Sassoon	500	100
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New Great Eastern	200	10y	311 4
Cambarah (100)	75	—	75
Pearl	250	12	466 4
Phoenix	100	12	447 8
Planet	100	—	8
Premier	100	—	46 4
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	30
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Solapur	2,000	250	7250 4
Standard	250	—	142 8
Shri Shapurji Broacha	100	—	100
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	461 4
Swadeshi	100	8	160
Tata Mill Co	500	—	102 8
Vishnu Cotton Co	500	90	1875
Vishnu P.	500	35	533
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	550

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.
COTTON.(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
Bombay, Jan. 19.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today a fall of 21 to 22 points in New York futures. The market eased on long liquidation and Wall Street selling. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 6 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesnar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th instant as under:—
"Expectation of large ginnings causing technical readjustment. Advise purchase on dips."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool firm:—
"Favour buying New Crop around 9 1/2 and averaging down."

Remarks:—The reaction referred to in our circular yesterday has set in to a moderate degree. We think it might proceed somewhat further, but we advise purchases on any material decline. It is questionable at the moment as to whether there is sufficient cotton in New York to protect hedges.

Note:—The final Ginning Report will be published in New York at 11 a.m. on 23rd made up to 15th January. The last report published on 21st December, gave figures compiled to 13th December, 14,826,000 with an increase of 988,000 bales over previous report.

The American markets after maintaining a steady tone the last few days, yesterday reported a long liquidation and fresh selling. We look for narrower markets until the publication of the next Ginner's Report due on the 23rd instant.

Since our last advance prices in the local market showed a further improvement which lasted till yesterday but a slightly easier feeling has set in to-day due to the fact that upcountry arrivals show a remarkable increase and that the demand for actual cotton has now slackened. Nevertheless we do not expect prices to decline much further in the near future.

In response to lower advices from America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Broach April/May easier at Rs. 358 1/2. On general buying prices improved to Rs. 359 but later in the day declined to Rs. 358 on Japanese Houses moderate rate selling, the rate finally closing at Rs. 358 1/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 358 1/2 and going down to Rs. 357 on selling by Shroffs closed at Rs. 357 1/2. Japanese Houses were moderate buyers for Omra March.

Omra January after having opened at Rs. 354 gave way to Rs. 355 on Jobbers. The rate, however, steadily advanced to Rs. 354 1/2 on Offices buying but the close was again easy at Rs. 353 as a result of renewed selling by Jobbers. Omra March and May were quoted in the neighbourhood of Rs. 334 1/2 and Rs. 332 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was limited and about 5,000 bales only are reported to have been sold.

To-day 1,100 bales Omra and 700 bales Bengal were tendered. Total tenders to date are 3,800 bales Omra and 8,800 bales Bengal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING
QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 20.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	357 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan.	285
Fully Good Bengal March	285 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May	287
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	332 1/2
Fine Omra March	333 1/2
Fine Omra May	331 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.	
M. G. Bengal, Fine 298, F. Good 288, Good 278.	
M. G. S. Punjab, Fine 293, F. Good 283, Good 273.	
M. G. Omra No. 3, Superfine 363, Fine 353, F. Good 343.	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 388, Fine 378, F. Good 368.	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 378, Fine 368, F. Good 358.	
M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 359, Fine 349, F. Good 339.	
M. G. Mathia, Fine 303, F. Good 288, Good 278.	

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 20.	
Fully Good Broach April-May	358
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan.	284
Fully Good Bengal March	285
Fully Good Bengal May	286
Fine Omra Dec-Jan.	353
Fine Omra March	354
Fine Omra May	333.

London, Jan. 19.

Bars bought £41,000.
Sovereigns released on account Crown Agents Colonies Straits Settlement note guarantee fund £100,000.

Unmarked account Crown Agents Colonies note issue account Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £600,000.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET
REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In post-ull-pros Bales	Since 1st Sept. 1925	This Last Year
Khandesh	3,470	1,76,444
Central India	3,971	1,07,44
Sind and Nagar	1,573	95,701
Hyderabad-Goonaw	265	23,075
Berar	5,078	1,91,36
Central Provinces	2,665	98,411

Total Omras - 17,192 7,63,341 3,51,591

Dhows	
N.W. Provinces	2,959
Rajputana	384
Sind-Punjab	831
Broach	4,587
Coimbatore & Dharwar	2,991
Coast Ports	1,653
Cochin	9,209
Western-Northern	12,978
Cochin	7,122
Cochin	1,471
Timorvelly and	829
Cambodia	6,441
Periana	6,441
America	689
Egyptian and	143
African	6,796
Omilia, Burma &	59,182
other sorts	22,983
Total	352

Total - 27,239-11,93,831 9,62,852

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 14th Jan.	This Year	Last Year
Europe	1,155	1,77,917	1,18,543
Japan & China	14,250	4,11,376	4,27,118
Coast Ports	-	9,047	6,788
Up country by Rail	-	4,259	7,687
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	-	1,06,524	78,770
Total	-	15,405	7,09,663

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Ready	
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310/15
Bengal Fine M.G.	300/5
Bengal F.G.M.G.	302
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	298
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	298
Punjab Americans M.G.	300/95
Wardha-Hingst Fine M.G.	310/80
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/80
Yestmal Fine M.G.	320/70
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/75
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330/70
Mratoji Fine M.G.	335/80
hangaon-Akole Fine M.G.	330/60
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/50
handesh Fine M.G.	300/35
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310/42
Broach Fine M.G.	385
Broach Fully Good M.G.	385
Muthia Fine M.G.	310
Muthia F.G.M.G.	285/90
Dharwar S.G.	345/70
Coimbatore M.G.	290/810
Western M.G.	340/70
Waters H.G.	400/20
Miraj M.G.	400/20
Cambodia	400/20

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales	
390 bales.	
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.	

Mid. Americans Spot—
Universal Standard 10.95 fair request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaris 18.65
NEW YORK H.A.M.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

NEW YORK NOON CALL	
March	20.32
May	19.94
July	19.25
September	20.49
November	19.90
January	19.22

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.	
March	19.93
October	17.78

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
January	10.51 + .09
March	10.47 + .09
May	10.34 + .08
July	10.18 + .08
October	9.74 + .04
January	9.62 + .04

Future Delivery Prices—	
January	10.36 — .09
March	10.30 — .12
May	10.21 — .10
July	10.07 — .09
September	9.74 — .13
October	9.65 — .07
January	9.55 — .06

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
March	17.55 unchd.
May	17.50

July	17.45
March	17.35 — 15
November	17.60 — 10

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	10.703
Belgian	35.650
Athens	107.03
Belgium Exchange	355.50
Athens Exchange	355.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
Jan.	10.45 + .03
Feb.	10.42 + .05
March	10.42 + .04
April	10.34 + .05
May	10.31 + .05
June	10.22 + .04
July	10.16 + .06
August	10.00 + .05
Sept.	9.87 + .09
Oct.	9.73 + .06
Nov.	9.65 + .03
Dec.	9.62 + .02
Jan.	9.61 + .03

Tone—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
Jan.	17.70 unchanged
Feb.	17.60 — .06
March	17.50 — .05
April	17.45 — .05
May	17.45 — .05
June	17.40 — .05
July	17.40 — .05
Aug.	17.35 — .05
Sept.	17.35 — .05
Oct.	17.35 — .05
Nov.	17.35 — .05
Dec.	17.35 — .05
Jan.	17.35 — .05

Tone of Manchester steady good cloth demand. Tone of yarns well held more trade.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
Scinde, Good	7.60
Scinde, Fully Good	8.00
Scinde, Fine	8.40
Bengal, Good	7.70
Bengal, Fully Good	8.10
Bengal, Fine	8.50
Omra, Good	8.40
Omra, Fully Good	8.80
Omra, Fine	9.20
Broach, Good	8.90
Broach, Fully Good	9.30
Broach, Fine	9.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 19.

COTTON	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to Continent	nil
March	20.31 — 21
May	19.15 — 21
July	19.05 — 21
October	18.11 — 12
Spot Cotton at New York	21.05 — 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.51 — 24
Tone of Spot Cotton	—
Futures at New Orleans	—
March	19.70 — 20
October	17.60 — 16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18 1/2
Demand Bills	4.86-00
Foreign Mined	67 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Jan. 19.	
Edures at New York	—
March	20.31 — 21
May	19.75 — 21
July	19.05 — 20
October	18.11 — 12

Liverpool, Jan. 19.	
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	—
January	10.45 + .03
March	10.42 + .04
May	10.31 + .05
July	10.18 + .06

NORDEN & CO'S CABLE

Messrs. Ratil and Co. (Cotton Cabin, Munshadvi) Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents have received yesterday (Wednesday) the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—
"Expectation large ginnings causing technical readjustment. Advise purchase on dip."

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 19.	
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Dec/Jan. sellers	55 1/2
Rosario Santa Re—57 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers	56 1/2
Tone:—Quiet.	
Australian Jan/Feb. sellers 60/3, Jan. paid 60/9.	
Tone:—Quiet.	

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 19.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—Quiet.	
Jan/Feb. paid £15 5/8.	
Feb. March paid £15 5/8.	
Cottonseed Bombay Jan/Feb. shipment	67 + 1/4
Sellers 27 3/4.—Quiet.	
Castorseed Bombay Jan/Feb. shipment	—
Sellers 217 5/8.—Quiet.	
Linseed Bombay Jan/Feb. sellers 219 1/8.	
Rapeseed, Percepsore, Usual Bold, per ton	£20 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton	£20 Jan/Feb. sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton	unquoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton	£19.
3/4 Jan/Feb. sellers.	
Tone:—Quiet.	
Yellow Cawnpore Jan/Feb. shipment	sellers 223 1/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

E O RATE.

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/82.

LONDON.

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS.

Bank's selling D D Fros. 960.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fros. 1025.
Bank's buying D D Fros. 1010.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T T Rs. 1294.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 1164.

HONGKONG.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 1604.

SHANGHAI.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 905.
Bank's selling D D Rs. 1561.

NEW YORK.

Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES.

London—New York Dols. 4.86 3/8.
London—Paris Fros. 130.00.
London—Switzerland Fros. 25.13.
London—Brussels Fros. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange Market was steady.

London, Jan. 19.
Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 3/16.
Bar Gold Downward tendency 24/4 1/2.
Bar Silver Spot unsettled 31 5/16.

London, Jan. 19.

Rentes 3 per cent 50.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China bought, offerings were small. Closed uncertain.

Interest day to day loans 4 1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 1/2.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.	
Bank Telegraphic	Market Rates.
Bank Demand	1/6 5/32
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 3/16
Fes. Demand	942
American Dollars	27 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	205
Japan	120 1/2
Singapore	150 1/2
Market steady.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

London, Jan. 19.	
Stockholm	18.16
Oslo	23.90
Amsterdam	19.10
Switzerland	25.18
Prague	164.12

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 19.	
Exchange on London in Paris 12.9.75	
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 7/8	
Exchange on London in Italy 120.35	

New York, Jan. 19.

Demand Bills 4.86-00.
Exchange on London in Paris 12.9.75.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 7/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.35.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 20.	
3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.	
6 Months 4-7/8 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.	
Money Call 4-3/4 per cent.	
Money 3 Months 4-5/4 per cent.	
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.	
Money 9 Months 5 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.	
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.	

DISCOUNTS.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Public Meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Horniman, Mrs. Naidu and others will speak on "The Coming Municipal Election."

FRIDAY, January 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Razmak due at 5 a.m.
Opening Ceremony of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Medical College by His Excellency the Governor, Parel, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

Indian Merchants' Chamber, annual ordinary general meeting, 3 p.m.
Bombay Winter Meeting, 10th Day. The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Chamber will be held on Saturday, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Office of the Chamber.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 23rd instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Study Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Building.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday last to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—
Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 80. Total mortality this day last year was 80.

S. P. C. A. & ANIMAL HOSPITAL

The general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakharbai Dinkar Petit Hospital for Animals will be held to-morrow (Friday) at the office of Sir Dinkar Petit, Bart., Petit Building, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TOUR PROGRAMME OF MR. DEHLAVI

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Minister of Excise and Forests, will be shortly proceeding on tour in Sind leaving Bombay on January 25 and returning on February 11. He will visit, in the course of his tour, Karachi (January 27-28), Hyderabad (Jan. 29-31), Saurashtra (February 1-2), Sukkur (February 3), Shikarpur (February 4-5), Larkana (February 6-7), and Mirpurkhas (February 8).

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the leading Muslim Anjuman and Jamiat a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held in the Jumma Masjid, after the Jummah prayers to-morrow (Friday), when resolutions expressing sorrow on the death of the late Maulana Abdul Bari and condoling with the family of the deceased will be passed and prayers will be offered for the soul of the deceased. Ziarat Mujlis will be held in the Hamidia Masjid at Pydhonie, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (B. T.) and Ziarat ceremony will be performed to-morrow, at 8-30 a.m. (B. T.), at the same place.

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS.

TO BE REMOVED TO CHARNI ROAD GARDEN.

Government have now finally decided upon utilising a part of the Charni Road Gardens for the erection of the Government Central Press. As it is the southern end of the Garden is occupied since some years past by the Development Department buildings and the public has been excluded from it. As soon as Government's intentions to have the Government Central Press there, became known a resolution was moved at the Corporation by Dr. A. Viegas protesting against the action, but Government replied that nothing could be done in the matter. It was also then said that a piece of land was going to be added to the Garden soon after the Back Bay Reclamation was finished, and the Government Engineer, Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot, gave the Corporation to understand that building work had already commenced and that Government could not be moved from the position taken up by them. Subsequently another meeting of the Corporation was held to consider the question aforesaid and it was decided that a deputation should be sent to the Corporation. Accordingly, a deputation consisting of Mr. J. Baptista, the President, Sir V. A. Dahlbaker, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, and Mr. R. P. Desai, the Secretary, waited on the Governor, at Government House on Tuesday noon, to impress upon Sir Leslie Wilson the importance of keeping the Charni Road Gardens intact, without cutting them up for building purposes. There was a long discussion but the Governor's decision could not be changed; he, however, agreed to add about six thousand square yards of land to the Gardens, when the Reclamation was finished, to make up for the loss. This means that half the area appropriated by the Government will be made up by them and the total area covered by the Gardens will then be 80,000 square yards, instead of 24,000 square yards. The original garden had an area of 36,000 square yards.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "NAWAKAL"

Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, Editor of the "Nawakal," a Marathi daily of Bombay appeared before Mr. S. S. Rangnagar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Duncan McDonald, District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. Walker of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Bhadrakumar, pleader.

The subject-matter of the complaint is a telegram published in the "Nawakal" relating to the riots at Sholapur. The telegram alleged that the complainant had a Muslim mistress and that his private expenses were defrayed by her out of her earnings and that owing to his relation with the Muslim mistress, he sided with the Muslims in the riot.

Mr. Duncan McDonald examined said that he was a Superintendent of Police since 1911 and he was in Government service for the last 23 years. His attention was drawn to the report in the "Nawakal" in November last. There was no truth in the allegations made against him. He had no Muslim keep, nor did he take any sides in the recent riot. As far as he knew he did not know of any petition made to the District Magistrate for his transfer from Sholapur. He denied the allegation that his private expenditure was defrayed out of the earnings of the Muslim mistress.

Mr. McDonald then produced the original telegram sent from Sholapur which read as follows:—

"The hartal of the Hindus continues. The District Magistrate saw the merchants to-day. These disturbances were owing to the misdeeds of the District Police Superintendent. He keeps a Mahomedan keep. His private expenses are borne by the Mahomedans. Being spoiled by the keep, the people think that he sides with them and that Mahomedans create these disturbances. Merchants request his immediate transfer and chariot procession. The District Magistrate promised the chariot procession under military protection if necessary as soon as there is peace and order. All the shops continue to be closed.—Sumant."

Continuing Mr. McDonald said that the allegations had lowered his reputation and had hurt his feelings. The present prosecution was authorized by the Government.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista. Mr. McDonald said that he was a bachelor. He did not know the accused nor was there any illwill between them. He knew of the annual *rath* procession that took place at Sholapur on the Kartiki Ekadashi day. He heard of the dispute regarding the playing of music before the Punjabi Talim Mosque, which was on the way of the procession. The procession took place on October 23 last and stopped at the mosque as prayers were being said. It was not true that the procession was made to wait from 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. When the musicians and half of the processions had passed the mosque, there was riot and a hartal followed. The District Magistrate next day went round the bazaar and asked the shopkeepers to open the shops. The shopkeepers did not complain that they would not open the shops till the rioters were brought to book. As far as he knew, the Magistrate did not hold an inquiry. He did not know whether the report complained of was a substantial report of the allegations made against him before the inquiry. He maintained that he would have a grievance if the publication were a report of some allegations made before the District Magistrate. He objected to the substance as well as the form of the publication of allegations.

The Magistrate then observed to Mr. Baptista that there was nothing in the report to show that the allegations were made before an inquiry, but appeared more as facts within the knowledge of the accused's correspondent.

Mr. Baptista pointed out that the import of the telegram was that a Mahomedan woman was deceiving the people and taking money from them by false representation. It was more an allegation against her than against Mr. McDonald.

In answer to the Court the complainant said that one Sumant had sent the telegram to the "Nawakal." He was an agent Non-cooperator and as such it was his duty to report his (Sumant's) speeches to Government.

Mr. Baptista:—"Well do you keep a black-book for all N.C.O.s?"

Complainant:—"A good many of them are in my black-book."

Charged with defamation Mr. K. P. Khadilkar pleaded not guilty.

The case stands adjourned till February 5.

S. A. INDIAN DEPUTATION.

MEMBERS LEAVE FOR PROPAGANDA

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

The South African Indian Deputation have departed for their respective homes for propaganda tour in Upper India. The two members leave for Delhi, tomorrow and the latter by Saturday's mail, with the intention of having an informal conference with the elected members of the Assembly before the South African question comes up for discussion on the 28th. They will also seek an early interview with the Viceroy again. Their primary intention, however, is to try and hold all-party public demonstrations against the Anti-Asiatic Bill in Lahore, Allahabad, Calcutta and Poona, similar to the ones recently held in Bombay and Madras. According to the present arrangements, this section will return on the 23rd to Bombay where they will be joined by the other sections touring other parts of the country and the whole deputation will then meet Mr. Gandhi at Ahmedabad on the 14th before sailing by s.s. "Khandala" the same day.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

AGENCY COURT'S RELATION TO BRITISH COURT

GOVT. OF INDIA'S IMPORTANT DECISION.

Thakar Shamji Jadavji Devkaran of Bombay. Appellant.

Versus

(1) Thakar Keshvji Vithalji Rajkot. Respondents.

The Appellants sent an ex-parte Decree passed in their favour by the Bombay High Court for execution against the Respondents to the Political Agent's Court at Rajkot. The Respondents in the Political Agent's Court contended that an ex-parte Decree of the Bombay High Court was in the nature of a Decree of a Foreign Court and that the Political Agent should not execute the said Decree. The Political Agent's Court at Rajkot accordingly refused to execute the said Decree. Against that decision of the Political Agent, the Appellants appealed to the Bombay Government and the Bombay Government also upheld the contention of the Respondents and dismissed the appeal. The Appellants then presented a memorial to the Governor-General in Council with the result that the contention of the Respondents was overruled. We set below the purport of the said order.

"When an enactment is to be applied to an Agency Court *mutatis mutandis* only such changes should be made in its provisions as are necessary for the purpose of so applying the enactment. If any Agency Court established or continued by the Governor-General in Council sends a Decree for execution by the Bombay High Court, then, in view of the definitions in clauses (5) and (6) of Section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a contention cannot be raised in the Bombay High Court that the judgment is that of a foreign court. The Government of India are of opinion that the converse holds good, because those definitions also govern the Agency Courts under the notification referred to above, and the fundamental principle underlying the definition in section 2(5) is that a British Indian Court is not a foreign court *vis-a-vis* a court established or continued by the Governor-General in Council and vice versa. In applying the definition of 'foreign court' in section 2(5) to the Agency courts in Kathiawar, no changes are therefore necessary and under that definition as applied it would not be open to such courts to treat the decree of a British Indian Court as though it were a decree of a foreign court. The view upheld by the Bombay Government would lead to the anomalous and inconsistent position that though, under section 45 of the Code of Civil Procedure the Governor-General in Council has declared that Section to apply to a Kathiawar Agency Court, and in pursuance of such declaration, the Bombay High Court or any other British Indian Court sends a decree for execution to the Agency Court, yet the Agency may treat such a decree as the decree of a foreign court and refuse to execute it.

For these reasons, the appeal in question must be allowed with costs, and the Kathiawar Agency Court may be directed to execute the decree in so far as it is possible to do so.

The appeal before the Bombay Government was conducted by Sir Frank Beaman and the Memorial to the Governor-General in Council was also drafted by him. Messrs. Purnanand Chitambar and Jasubhai acted as the attorneys of the appellants.

AN ADOPTION DISPUTE

PLAINTIFF'S UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Cramp.)
Kishonlal Shivdattai vs. Srinivas Khemsey and others.

One Shivdattai Lakhmichand, a wealthy Marwari merchant, died at Bombay on 30th April 1918, leaving a widow Bai Jadave. The deceased also left a will in which he stated that he had considered the plaintiff Kishon Lal as his adopted son and that his wife should perform the usual ceremonies and practices of adoption and make a writing as soon as possible. Under the will he gave a legacy of Rs. 50,000 to the plaintiff and the rest of the estate was distributed in charitable and other bequests, with residue to his widow. The widow died in May 1921 leaving a will of which the defendants were executors. This suit was brought by the plaintiff for a declaration that he was adopted by Shivdattai in his lifetime and in the alternative for a declaration that the properties of Shivdattai were ancestral and the plaintiff was entitled to the whole estate left by Shivdattai even though the adoption was made after Shivdattai's death.

The defendants contested the plaintiff's claim by alleging that the plaintiff was adopted by Bai Jadave on the 14th day after Shivdattai's death. Further, that the estate of Shivdattai was self-acquired property and that in any event even the properties were ancestral Shivdattai was entitled to deal with the estate by will in the manner he had done.

Mr. J. D. Davar, with Advocate-General Mr. Thanavalla appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. P. V. Vachha with Mr. Munshi and Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the defendants.

After going through the considerable oral and documentary evidence and hearing the counsel's arguments, his Lordship delivered judgment that the plaintiff's claim that the will of Shivdattai was void and inoperative and that he was entitled to succeed to the whole estate failed.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH'S MANIFESTO.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, has issued the following manifesto to the voters in the University Constituency:—

I am a Nationalist and Home Ruler all my lifetime. My creed has always been the creed of the Congress Democratic party as started by the late Lokamanya Tilak. I accept the resolutions passed by the Cambridge Congress. I believe in education being national broad and diffuse, and distributed by Universities in every part of the province. I do not believe in accepting any posts in the gift of the Government. I know that if I fail, the failure will be due to my insufficiency, but if I succeed the success will be due to the support of the Swaraj party and Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been announced that only two candidates are going to contest the University seat vacated by Mr. Jayakar and their names are Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. Dr. Deshmukh has been nominated by the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, which means he is a Congress candidate. Now the duty of every Congressman, who is on the list of voters for the University seat, is quite clear. He must record his vote in favour of Dr. Deshmukh on 2nd February. Even those Congressmen, who are in favour of what is named Responsive Co-operation, are in duty bound to support a Congressman against a non-Congressman who has, all these five years, done one thing uniformly continuously and consistently viz. running down the Congress and Gandhi. All differences within the Congress must be buried for such a purpose. In November 1923, I said in so many words that every vote given to Dr. Deshmukh was given to Dr. Paranjpye. Now I say every vote not given to Dr. Deshmukh is a vote given to Dr. Paranjpye. There is very little time for any propaganda to be undertaken by the Congress candidate. Every Congress Committee must undertake it at once and see that every graduate entitled to vote who is attached to the Congress votes for Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Girgaum, Jan. 19.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

AN ALLAHABAD CASE.

The joint magistrate, Allahabad, is engaged in hearing a case in which three Mahomedans are charged with beating a band player as he persisted in playing music before a mosque which was celebrating a marriage party about a couple of months ago.

The complainant, Munna Lal, stated that he was taking the bridegroom from the house of Purushottam Das (bride's grandfather) to the place where the bridegroom's party was stopping in Mirganj. Purushottam Das' house was in Thajer Bazaar. It was 3 or 3-30 p.m. when the witness got to the Masjid in front of the Kotwali. The three accused, Aijaz, Wazir and Achchan, he alleged, abused him and said that he always played music before mosques, and that he should stop it. He, the witness, said that he was a labourer and asked the accused to speak to his employer about it. The accused persons then, the witness further alleged, abused him and when he did not stop music, they started beating him with their hands. Wazir accused was, he stated, sitting in a tinsmith's house and the other two accused were carrying on their trade. The witness had a drum and it was burst, he alleged by the accused, Aijaz. Three boys were also playing music along with the witness but he did not see any of them beaten as he was very much confused. Two or three persons then came on the scene and pacified the accused.

Raja Ram, a prosecution witness, stated that he was in his shop at that time. The music was suddenly stopped and he saw that the maid servants were running towards the house of Purushottam Das saying that Mahomedans had beaten the marriage party musicians. He ran to the spot and saw that the three accused were beating the complainant with their hands and were telling him to stop playing music in front of the mosque.

All the three accused persons pleaded "alibi." Aijaz and Wazir said that the case had been brought against them on account of enmity due to Dasera affairs. Achchan said that he had been implicated wrongly.

The joint magistrate charged all the three accused persons with causing simple hurt to the complainant by beating with hands. The accused pleaded not guilty. The hearing was adjourned to the 20th January.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has been so overwhelmed with messages of welcome that he has found it impossible to answer each one individually. He trusts all will accept this expression of his heart-felt gratitude for the kindness of those who have sent him such cordial greetings.

Delhi.—Colonel W. J. Keen, Chief Commissioner, the Frontier Province, is now on a visit to Delhi and will return to Peshawar on the 2nd February.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay, accompanied by the Military Secretary and Captain T. B. C. Piggott, Aide-de-Camp, dined with Lt. Colonel J. R. Minshull-Ford and Officers of the South Staffordshire Regiment at Colaba, on Wednesday.

It is understood that Lala Lajpat Rai will join the Swaraj Party in a day or two.

SEPARATE MUNICIPALITIES IN SUBURBS.

A REPLY TO MR. G. B. TRIVEDI.

Mr. S. M. Deshpande, Secretary, Vile Parle Local Self-Government Committee, writes:—

The problem of the local self-government in the Bombay Suburban District has been recently engaging the serious attention of the Government of Bombay and of the suburban public as well. The Committee, appointed by the Government regarding the reorganization of the local self-government in this area, proved a failure. The minutes of dissent from the members of the Committee, printed as an accompaniment of the Report, cover more pages than the actual report itself. The Government have, therefore, taken the wise step of ascertaining the opinion of the suburban public on certain proposals, framed by them. It is a matter of satisfaction to note, the Government, according to the request of the Vile Parle residents, have requested the Collector to take a referendum of all the would-be municipal voters—and not of the "householders" only as previously notified—of Vile Parle, Andheri, Versova Beach, Juhu and other out-lying agricultural villages on the question whether they wish to be included in the Andheri Municipality if one is established, and also to arrange for a referendum of the Santa Cruz municipal voters on the question whether the present Notified Area of Santa Cruz should be included within the municipal limits of Bandra. I understand that the Collector is arranging for fresh referendums in this month.

Just after the publication of the Government resolution along with the report in August last, a public meeting of the residents of Parle was held and in that meeting a Committee representing all shades of opinion was appointed to consider the Government proposals and formulate proposals with special reference to Vile Parle. This Vile Parle Local Self-Government Committee, after careful and prolonged deliberations and after an exchange of views with the Managing Committee members of different public bodies in Parle, framed its report and recommended, among other proposals, that the citizens of Parle should demand a separate municipality for Vile Parle under the Municipal Act. The public meeting, held on the 13th September last under the auspices of different associations, passed resolutions adopting the report and demanding a separate municipality for Parle and authorising the Committee to print and publish the report and to take further steps in the matter. It also requested the rate-payers to vote against the inclusion of Parle in the proposed Andheri Municipality. It is a matter of gratification to note that the rate-payers respecting the above resolution have solidly voted against the inclusion.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi of Santa Cruz has come out, again, with his pet idea of a "Joint Model Municipality" for Santa Cruz, Andheri and Vile Parle and has tried in the columns of this paper a few days back to belittle the importance of the report of the Vile Parle Local Self-Government Committee and, in his enthusiasm to hoist up his idea of the joint model municipality, has made certain incorrect statements which cannot be allowed to stand uncontradicted. Mr. Trivedi says:—"The Committee claims that, that opinion (in favour of separate municipality) was endorsed by a public meeting, but, according to the information available to me, only a dozen residents were present at the meeting. I must say Mr. Trivedi is wrong in his statement and I am sorry that his informant has completely misled him. At the meeting referred to above, there were present more than a hundred residents of Parle including Parsis, Christians, Gujaratis, Deccanese and others. Vile Parle is determined to demand an independent municipality for Vile Parle and I am as sure as day follows night that at the time of the coming referendum the voters of Vile Parle will solidly vote against the proposed joint Andheri Municipality."

At Santa Cruz also, the residents there in a public meeting, under the presidency of Mr. J. K. Mehta, decided against their inclusion in the Bandra Municipality and to demand a separate municipality for Santa Cruz.

The meeting of the different Notified Area Committees of the Suburban District at Andheri last month also recommended that in place of the proposed urban committees, Malad, Borivlie, Trombay and Malad should be given separate municipalities if they so desire. The Suburban Local Self-Government Conference held at Bandra in September last under the presidency of Mr. K. Natrajan, has passed a resolution that all the urban areas should be given a municipality. "Let not," says Mr. Trivedi, "the pamphlet of the Vile Parle Committee, or the resolutions of the so-called meetings of Vile Parle, Santa Cruz and also the resolutions of the Conference held at Bandra influence their (suburban residents') calm judgment!" and implies thereby that they do not reflect the real public opinion. It is quite unfair, to say the least, on the part of Mr. Trivedi did not even care to attend the meeting and the conference of the representatives of the several suburbs in the District and to hoist up his own personal opinion as the wisest counsel to the people. Mr. Trivedi did not even care to attend the Conference at Bandra to exchange his views with others and get their correctness thrashed out. The proper course for him would have been to attend the meetings and the conference and fight for his views there. It is no use questioning the authority (in the columns of the newspaper) of these meetings and conference to represent the public.

Mr. Trivedi says:—"If the three closely connected suburbs (which is not correct) cannot come together we prove ourselves more unfit for real self-government than the residents of Parle, Dadar and Malim in Bombay city." May I know first whether

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co.;
Frere Road, Fort.)

MAY.

21st January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.75
To-day's Opening Rate	19.66
Difference	—09
To-day's Closing Rate	19.77
Difference	+2

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

MAY.

21st January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.31
To-day's Opening Rate	10.22
Difference	—09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.18
Difference	—13

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs. 357-8-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 357-8-0

GAEKWAR'S JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN ATARSUMBA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATARSUMBA, Jan. 18.

The Golden Jubilee of H. H. the Gaekwar was celebrated with the great éclat by the noble and the Government officers on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. On the 11th evening, the boys and the girls of all schools, with flags in hands were led into a procession from the Court house singing songs composed in praise of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib, with the portrait of H. H. on the horse, which was wreathed with garlands of the most fragrant flowers. The procession was led to Kadambari, where prayers were offered to God to bestow blessings on His Highness. The procession then returned to the Court where *pan sapti* was offered to the people.

On the 12th, the public and officers of the town assembled in the Shrinathji Dargah at 2 p.m., where an entertaining programme of songs, gaffas and dialogues was given through by the school boys and girls. The functions terminated with the distribution of prizes and sweets to the children. In the noon of the 13th, four gentlemen namely Vrahasdadas, Anandlal, Keshavlal and Jannaldas gave a full dinner to the students of all the schools as well as the children of the town. At eight a singing party was arranged in honour of the occasion where prayers were offered to God adding health and happiness to His Highness. The whole town was illuminated all the three days.

It was decided to open a boarding house in Atarsumba, to purchase a lorry to be given free of charge to those who wish to avail of it and to construct a metal road in the bazaar to be hereafter called "the Jubilee Road."

BRITISH INDIA S. NAVIGATION CO'S SHARES.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Applications are invited for the purchase of 700,000 sterling 5 per cent. cumulative preference stock of the British India Steam Navigation Company, at 91 per cent. It is understood that the stock was hitherto held privately and it does not represent a fresh capital.—Renter's Special.

After Mr. Trivedi has visited these latter places and inquired into the grievances of the residents in these parts? I should like him simply read that part of minute of dissent of Mr. R. P. Masani, ex-Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, dealing with the proposed urban Committee for Malad and other surrounding villages. (Bell's Committee Report, p. 26, last paragraph.) Mr. Masani says:—"Such committees will be very unyielding and quite unequal to the task entrusted to them. The area of each Committee will be too large to allow of adequate representation in deliberations of the Committee, the sanitation of the rural areas will be neglected and the wants and grievances of the people neglected. If in an advanced organization like the Bombay Municipality the needs of somewhat distant areas, such as Parel, Dadar and Malim, were overlooked for a number of years, what can the diverse, far too distant, and detached villages expect from the proposed petty municipalities and their limited staff?" This in itself is a crushing reply to Mr. Trivedi. Moreover, I do not understand how the residents of a suburb become unfit for *Sevay* if they choose to stand on their own legs and try to manage their own local affairs, always willing for co-operation if need be. On the contrary, if such developed suburbs as Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri, cannot minister to their local requirements "we must despair," as Mr. Trivedi says, "of an early advent of Swaraj." In the next article I shall deal with Mr. Trivedi's other statements and show how impracticable is the idea of a joint model municipality, at the present stage of the suburban development.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1926.

INDIAN BAR COUNCILS.

In the administration of justice by the Courts, the Bar plays a very important part, and it is no exaggeration to say that a strong, independent and pure Bar is the bulwark of the people's rights and liberties. The Indian Bar Committee examined the present unsatisfactory conditions of the Bar in this country and submitted a lengthy report, nearly two years ago. Later, the Civil Justice Committee also considered the reform of the Bar in Chapter VIII of their report. We are glad the Government of India have now published a Bill to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils in British India and for other purposes, which is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Bar Committee—not in their entirety but in a modified form. At present, there are numerous kinds and grades of legal practitioners in this country such as Barristers, Advocates, Attorneys, High Court Vakils, and District Vakils. Though in all the provinces, a certain number of Barristers and others having a right of audience in the High Courts practise as a matter of fact in the District Courts, the large majority of those practising in the District Courts are pleaders and other legal practitioners of the lower grades. The Bar Committee recommended that the ideal to be kept in view in reforming the constitution of the Bar should be the disappearance of the different grades so that ultimately there may be a single grade entitled to appear in all courts. It also further recommended that in all High Courts a single grade of practitioners, entitled to plead should be enrolled and they should be called "Advocates" and the grade of High Court Vakils or Pleaders should be abolished altogether and, where necessary, Advocates may be divided into two classes (1) those entitled to practise on the Original Side and (2) those not so entitled. As to the constitution of Bar Councils in order to regulate the qualification, admission, powers and duties of legal practitioners, all of which are now matters regulated entirely by the High Courts, the Bar Committee in their report stated that an All-India Bar or Council was impracticable but that Statutory Bar Councils consisting of fifteen members—four nominated by the High Court and eleven elected by Advocates—should be established at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Rangoon at once, and later on at Lahore, Nagpur, Karachi and Lucknow also. In recommending the establishment of Bar Councils, the Committee proposed to confine their membership to the highest grade of legal practitioners—that is, to those who are Advocates of the High Courts—and proposed that all other legal practitioners should continue as at present to be enrolled and controlled by the High Court.

The Government Bill now published is to extend accordingly to the High Courts mentioned above and to such other High Courts as the Governor-General-in-Council may notify. It provides for the constitution of Bar Coun-

cils at these places with powers to make rules and bye-laws regarding the qualifications, admission, certification and discipline of Advocates and gives powers to the High Courts to make rules for the election of the members of the Council, their term of office and other necessary incidental matters. The Bar Council is given the right to hold inquiries into complaints of unprofessional conduct, which may be referred to it by the High Court and it will have the right to be represented at the hearing of the case by the High Court. Section 10 (2) provides that upon receipt of a complaint made to it by any Court or by the Bar Council or by any other person that any Advocate has been guilty of professional misconduct, the High Court, if it does not summarily reject the complaint, shall refer it for inquiry to the Bar Council or to a subordinate Court. As we have pointed out already, Government have introduced several modifications in the recommendations of the Bar Committee and these are in the nature of restricting the powers of the Bar Council, but, on the whole, the Bill is a step in the right direction. The unification of the several grades of practitioners by removing all artificial distinctions, is a matter of urgent necessity. We feel certain that the Bar Councils will also be in a better position than at present to provide for the proper education and training of legal practitioners and for the maintenance of discipline among them and hope that, as a result of their formation, the general tone and calibre of the legal practitioners will improve. The Bill naturally does not touch the question of the dual agency system of Attorneys and Advocates (which only prevails in two High Courts) as the Committee had recommended on due consideration that it should be allowed to continue in those places where it now prevails. We trust that the Bar Councils will, after they are born, assist materially in purifying the administration of justice and in maintaining the dignity of the Bar by improving the character and quality of its members.

INDIA AND LOCARNO.

Lord Reading has disallowed Sir Sivaswami Iyer's resolution recommending to the Government of India that they should refuse to be a party to the Locarno Pact. The plea advanced for the disallowance of the resolution is that the resolution affects India's relations with Foreign States. By this latest exploit Lord Reading has demonstrated the sham character of India's "Parliament," which cannot even discuss the foreign relations of the country, much less exercise its control over them. The question raised by Sir Sivaswami Iyer did not, however, involve an issue of foreign policy but one of domestic policy of the Empire. The British Dominions have already indicated their intention that they will not be bound by the provisions of the Locarno Pact except with their own consent. If the Dominions can express themselves emphatically on this issue, there is no reason why India should not. On the other hand, India has more cogent and imperative reasons than any of the Dominions to dissociate herself from the obligations of the Pact. For, the Pact is frankly an agreement between the European Powers to provide unrestricted scope for their own respective policies of aggression against the freedom of the Eastern peoples. For India to make herself a party to the Locarno Pact will thus be to strengthen the domination of Britain over her and to delay the emancipation of the East.

Though Lord Reading has sought to stifle discussion on the subject, he has not succeeded in entirely muzzling the members of the Legislative Assembly one of whose members has been permitted by the President to raise the issue by an interpellation. In granting this permission, the President has had, we understand, to overrule the Legislative Department which wanted him to consult the Viceroy. Mr. Patel managed the situation with characteristic tact. He held that he had to consult the Viceroy only when he was in doubt about the interpretation of a rule and as, in this case, he had no doubt in his mind, he allowed the interpellation. The Hon. Mr. Pheroz Sethna had sent a question to the same effect to the President of the Council of State as the one allowed by the President of the Assembly. He has now received a reply from the Secretary of the Council of State that the President has disallowed it. The situation is thus not without its ludicrousness which brings into relief the real nature of the Reforms.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Our rulers, in order to hide their dep-
potic measures from the world's eye, dressed
up a puppet-show in the form of Legisla-
tive Councils, in which a few platform or-
ators have been invited to cooperate. Our
rulers believe that, by doing so, they have
placed us under an eternal debt of gratitude,
but in reality they have only added insult
to injury. These Councils cling to us now,
and threaten to choke us like the old man
in the story of Sindbad, the sailor."—Bara
Dada (Dwijendra Na'h Tagore).

Is God English?

In the December number of the "Nineteenth Century", M. Andre Maurois writes an article in French on "The English", presenting the other side of the case in reply to Mr. Claude Washburn's article a month before in the same journal on "The French". The French journalist is struck by the Anglo-Saxon conception of the Deity. Sainte-Beuve, when speaking about the horror the French have for all mystery, modestly affirmed, "God is not French." M. Maurois remarks, "Nearly all Englishmen are certain that God is English. It is no caricature when in Shaw's play, a chaplain denies that Jeanne heard voices, because Saint Michel does not speak English." M. Maurois quotes Lord Curzon in support of his contention and refers to the manner of his dedicating a book, "To all those who believe like me, that the British Empire is, next to Providence, the greatest force in the world for the good of humanity." As for Cecil Rhodes, he affirmed all his life that "the world was an Anglo-Saxon universe, created by an Anglo-Saxon God, for the benefit of Anglo-Saxons."

Wanted Information.

In a letter published yesterday in the "Chronicle" Mr. N. V. Sarma reiterates his query, whether it is true that Sir Leslie Wilson permitted the Hon. Mr. Jadhav to go to Berar and start the non-Brahmin movement there, and he wonders, why the Director of Information, to whom he had addressed nearly a month ago a public letter on the subject "is so discreetly silent." If the answer to his query is in the affirmative, Mr. Sarma wants to know, whether the policy of the Bombay Governor is "in accordance with that laid down by the Home Government for the future administration of the country." A number of other people than Mr. Sarma are anxious to know what the policy of the Bombay Governor is, and what exactly he said to his Education Minister upon a matter, which so vitally concerns communal strife in the country. Will there be no kindly light emanating in the form of a Press Note to dispel the mystery in which the whole matter is wrapped up? Otherwise what is the good of having a Director of Information?

The Young Teaching the Old.

The proceedings of the Madras Presidency Students' Conference held last week indicate that the youth of that Presidency is capable of taking a severely practical outlook on life and its problems. The student world is sick of the communal squabbles, in which many of the politicians of the country are engaged, and has expressed its disgust at the "growing sense of communal distinctions and hatred" in the land. The old ought to set an example in this matter to the young, but here is a case of the young teaching the old, and our communal faddists ought to take a lesson from these young men keenly anxious to achieve communal unity in India. They want to do their duty by the Motherland, and are anxious to learn how to defend her against aggression. They resolved that "early steps to introduce compulsory military training in colleges" should be taken by the Government. Here is another indication that the report of the Sken Committee upon which the Government is expected to act must be a real live affair, and people must see to it that the report runs no danger of being pigeon-wholed.

A Pilsa for Ayurveda.

We congratulate the Nizam on the splendid initiative he has taken in furthering the cause of the indigenous systems of medicine by his sanction of five lakhs for the provision of a hospital, where "patients will be treated by the Unani system of medicine." The hospital is to be built in Hyderabad, and will certainly meet a really pressing want, but we hope, along with the Unani the Ayurvedic system will also be tried in the new hospital. An overwhelming number of people in India believe in the efficacy of local systems and both must be encouraged if the indigenous drugs are to be given a real chance again of proving their worth.

NIGGARDLY CONCESSIONS.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BARODA, Jan. 17.

As I stated in a previous message there is a universal feeling of intense disappointment at the "niggardly concessions" made by H. H. the Maharaja on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his reign. During the last two days I interviewed several public leaders as well as high officials and all are unanimous in holding that they certainly expected much more from the Maharaja than he has been induced to grant them. The Baroda official is probably the last in the world to express his disappointment against the State in such plain words. He seems to believe that he is a part and parcel of the machinery and as such it is his duty to uphold everything that the State or the Maharaja does or says.

Popular Disappointment.

It was the boast of Baroda till 1911 that it led British India and Indian States politically. The Maharaja was amongst the first Indian rulers to introduce an element of popular representation in local bodies and legislature. His Highness was actuated and supported in this more by his illustrious Dewan, Ramesh Chandra Datt. The Baroda Dhara Sabha and other local self governing bodies remain to this day almost unchanged since they were founded nearly twenty years ago. The Dhara Sabha is antiquated and antediluvian in character and people would not be in the least sorry if the mockery of reforms has been done away with. The Dhara Sabha has only ten elected members out of 26. It is merely an advisory body, final power resting in the hands of the Executive body and the Maharaja himself. During the last twenty years India has seen many changes, but the Baroda Dhara Sabha stands unchanged, unaffected by the sweeping and overwhelming tide of progress to which the people's ideas are shaped. The people of the Baroda State expected that the Maharaja will avail himself of the unique occasion of His Highness's Golden Jubilee to inaugurate further reforms and democratise the local self-governing bodies and the Dhara Sabha. The Maharaja inflicted a sociological-cum-metaphysical lecture on the assimilation of Eastern and Western culture on the expectant audience who had gathered to receive a grant of reforms at the Varasid Durbars on Monday morning, the 11th instant. The Maharaja, among other things, said in effect: "Make fullest use of the reforms granted to you. You will have further reforms as soon as I find that you deserve them." This comes with all grace from one who so early as 1900 laid the foundations of local self-government, and village panchayats and who was the first Indian prince to intro-

duce popular representation in the legislative body.

A Contrast.

The period between 1895 and 1911 represents the zenith of the Maharaja's popularity with all classes of Indians and the best period of his administrative career when His Highness was regarded as a nation-builder. The Baroda State was then the envy of British India. Nothing illustrates the change better than the functions associated with the Maharaja's Silver Jubilee which was celebrated twenty years ago and the Golden Jubilee observed by the Baroda State during the last week. Though the people of the State entertain a feeling of genuine esteem and regard for their ruler all those who were privileged to participate in His Highness's Silver Jubilee agree that there is a difference in the intensity of feeling. The Maharaja in 1906 was a national hero. To his credit were social and political reforms of a far-reaching character. Addresses were presented to him from various bodies located in all parts of the country. There was not that fastidious distance the Maharaja has learnt to observe lately. And as His Highness's car was drawn by enthusiastic officers, citizens and colleagues the air was rent with the cries of Sayaji Maharaj Ki Jai and Bando Mataram by a surging mass of people. A leading man of great repute complained to me that the present celebrations were all "an official show."

Once loved and highly esteemed by the people the Maharaja seems by almost to have lost confidence in the public. "You must, while demanding reform, not forget the actualities of the situation," declared the Maharaja in the course of his latest utterances. That illustrates the change that his mentality has undergone during the last twenty years. It was on the occasion of His Highness's Silver Jubilee that the Maharaja introduced free and compulsory primary education in the State which is indeed the most outstanding measure of his administration and it is the only thing in which the Baroda State has forged ahead of British India. It was but in the fitness of things that the public expected His Highness to introduce popular control in the Dhara Sabha. His Highness has no doubt severely disappointed the public who look upon the jubilee concessions as niggardly and much below their conservative expectations. What His Highness has done for the industrial and agricultural well-being of the people will be examined in a subsequent article. As for education it is enough to say that the Baroda State with its boast of free and compulsory primary education does not spend as much as it earns out of the sale of liquor and other alcoholic liquids. While its income out of Akbari department amounts to 31 lakhs excluding 6 lakhs from opium it hardly spends 29 lakhs over education, while its Palace expenses alone amount to the staggering figure of twenty lakhs.

**ARE FIRST CLASS TAXIS
DOOMED?**

In regulating the conditions of taxi-cab traffic in Bombay, the Police Commissioner bowed at least once to public opinion. About July, 1924, he proposed to charter all Ford cars as second-class taxis. That was before the more commodious model of the Ford car was marketed in lieu of old Tia Limzy. The taxi-owners led an uproarious protest and they succeeded. They classified their cars according to fancy, while the public decided to give preference to the second-class taxi. We have huge Austin cars running second—commodious like little bed-rooms; so at any rate went the joke in one of our theatres. The victoria drivers were sore over the development and the cheerier sort among them swore hard at the competition. First-class taxis were converted second, a simple process of varnish and paint. To-day there is hardly a dozen of them left. The first-class owner relied upon the patronage of well citizens, concentrating in places like the Taj Mahal Hotel, but the Apollo Bunder resident soon discovered that by quelling four yards from the gate of the Taj, he could get second-class taxis. It is more pleasant to pay eight annas and runna than twelve annas and equal comfort. The passenger who by some mistake or exigency found himself in a first-class taxi could never be happy at the sight of second-class, well-appointed vehicles flitting past him. The first-class taxi was doomed to subsist on the leavings of so-called second-class traffic.

An Inexcusable Increase.

The present proposal is, like the Curate's Egg, good in parts. To begin with, the detention charge per hour is raised from Rs. 14 to Rs. 144. The abolition of the first-class taxi merely formalises an existing fact. But what reason is there for raising the detention-charge from one anna for three minutes to one anna for two minutes? It is an arbitrary increase when we consider the fall in the price of cars and the cost of petrol. No tears will be shed over the disappearance of the first-class taxi; but there is still a chance of having a separate class. There are people who while hiring a car would like to have the loan-aspect of the matter concealed. The first-class taxi bears no mark on the exterior; the meter-box alone gives away the secret that it is hired. If by some means the meter-box is screened or brought into some unobtrusive position, the passenger will be able to flaunt the illusion of ownership. Let the disengaged cars have the flag up, but once the first-class car is occupied the flag and meter ought to be hidden up as to give it the appearance of jorjy possession. I do not know anything about the technical difficulties of this alternative; but if the first-class owner longs to survive, he ought in some way to play up to the vanity of the passenger.

TRIFLES.

A little nonsense now and then, does good to the best of men. Grave thoughts to the grave! It is the picker-up of unconsidered trifles who makes the cheeriest companion on life's high-way.

The municipal elections are the talk of the city, and one "progressive" candidate at least is convinced of coming events casting their shadows before. He went with his nomination-papers to find a proposer and in a flurry he sat three inches beyond the range of his chair. The mischief was done, and the candidate admitted having lost his seat. Moral: Always be Nationalist.

The European candidates for the Fort Ward Municipal elections began their campaign on Wednesday at a meeting of about thirty Europeans and dozen Indians. I am sure this small, and I presume, select audience duly appreciated the special qualifications of the two aspirants for civic honours put forward by the European Association. The chairman of the meeting said Mr. Badlam was a motorist and would see to it that the roads were kept in decent order, while Mr. Hammond was the head of a European school and the chairman wanted him to be on the Schools Committee to better its administration. Their attitude is thus going to be non-sectional. Mr. Badham will seek to reduce the dust nuisance wherever it creates it, and Mr. Hammond may be useful in telling the Corporation how to run Marathi and Gujarati primary schools!

The Editor-Designate of the "Pioneer", speaking at the meeting of the East India Association in London, gave a certificate of good conduct to the boys in the class at Delhi known as the Indian Legislative Assembly. He thought that "their manners were almost too perfect." He congratulated them on their self-restraint. But a less sweetened tribute comes from the British M.P.s, who visited Delhi and found that the "Assembly was pathetically polished and humdrum." They testified to the remarkable competency of the Assembly in the observance of parliamentary form. It may have struck them that a legislative body, which has no real control over the finances of the State, and such limited powers in other respects cannot but be humdrum, excelling only in decorum. The defect of a too perfect decorum can, of course, be easily remedied.

Two women had been having a long talk in the street, but at last one of them broke off the conversation.

"Well, Mrs. Brown, I must be getting along now," she said. "My husband's at home with his thumb on a burst pipe waiting while I fetch the plumber."

J.

WATFARER.

NO SURRENDER.

"WE STAND ON OUR OWN TERMS"

PT. MOTILAL ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

THINGS ARE BEING DRIVEN TO A CRISIS.

While opening the Assembly session yesterday, the Viceroy characterised the Assembly resolution on the Muddiman Report as an unsatisfactory response to Lord Birkenhead's gesture of co-operation, and observed that Government was waiting for more generous attitude on the part of the Assembly.

What the Assembly's attitude is going to be has been made clear in an interview with our Delhi correspondent by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Leader of the Swaraj Party.

He characterises Lord Reading's interpretation of the Assembly demand as most ungenerous. He says the Viceroy demands an unconditional surrender which, only means that things are being driven to a crisis.

"The only reply we can give as self-respecting men, is that we stand on our own terms."

ASSEMBLY'S ONLY REPLY

"WE STAND ON OUR OWN TERMS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

Pandit Motilal Nehru interviewed after the Viceroy's speech to-day said: "The Viceroy's speech amounts to a demand that we must make an unconditional surrender. We have gone as far as we could. I had made it plain that it was impossible for us to extend co-operation on the lines demanded by Lord Birkenhead and the Viceroy in the present condition of affairs."

If things were not plain enough for the Government to understand they will be made plainer by our actions. Generosity is a very good thing, but when it fails to appreciate generosity in response it degenerates into ingratitude.

I cannot characterise the Viceroy's interpretation of the September demand of the Assembly as anything short of most ungenerous. I had made it quite clear in my speech that the resolution of September last was in the nature of an offer of settlement which was considerably toned down by the Swarajya Party at the instance of their independent colleagues. The very least that was expected in return was a counter-offer from Government. Instead of that we have a demand for unconditional surrender.

The Congress has since given a clear mandate on the subject and prescribed the various steps to be taken by the Swarajists in the Assembly and the Councils if the Government makes no satisfactory response. That all this should have been ignored and there should be an insistence on full co-operation only means that things are being driven to a crisis. The only reply which we can give as self-respecting men is that we stand on our own terms.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

As regards the announcement of the Royal Commission on Agriculture Panditji

said: "Having regard to the general attitude of Government towards the Indian aspirations and the entire absence of any indication of a real change of heart that we have been looking for I cannot help viewing the appointment of the Royal Commission without misgivings. The cloven foot is revealed in reference to the assistance and support which the Royal Commission is expected to give to the Ministers in charge of Agriculture in the administration of that department and in exclusion from the terms of reference of questions connected with the system of land ownership and tenancy and assessment of land revenue. I suspect that the establishment of dyarchy on a permanent basis is behind the proposal and the main object appears to be to put agricultural population in such a condition of dependence upon the bureaucracy as to alienate them from the political class and deflect them from the pursuit of Swaraj on which they now win their faith."

"OBSTRUCTION IS DEAD."

GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO RESPOND

DELHI, Jan. 20.

A number of members of the Assembly have expressed their views on the Viceroy's speech to the "Hindustan Times."

Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Lala Lalpatrai held the Viceroy's statement on South Africa as satisfactory. The former also considered the appointment of the Agricultural Commission satisfactory, but wished that steps would be simultaneously taken to build up the industries of the country.

Lala Lalpatrai said obstruction was dead and this should have been sufficient for Government to respond to the Nationalist demands.—A. P.

WHAT THE VICEROY SAID

"ASSEMBLY'S UNSATISFACTORY RESPONSE"

His Excellency the Viceroy opening the Winter Session of the Assembly announced that His Majesty has approved of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, the personnel to be announced later. The Commission will not examine the system of land ownership, the tenancy or assessment of the land revenue.

S. AFRICAN PROBLEM.

Regarding the South African problem, His Excellency said that the Paddison Deputation had been sent to collect information urgently required, and valuable facts had already been obtained which would enable the Government of India to make effective representations before the Anti-Asiatic Bill comes accepted in principle. Meanwhile, Mr. Abdul Rahman's Deputation was putting the case of South African Indians before the Indian Government and public. The question, which had an important bearing on the Empire as a whole, was now at a stage of negotiation. "We cannot say whether we shall succeed in impressing our views on South Africa, but I hope a cause which has reason and equity will ultimately prevail."

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

The suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty was a decision wholly of the Indian Government based on financial considerations and the Secretary of State had nothing to do with it. The Viceroy understood the Assembly favoured that the principle of the abolition of the Duty should take precedence over the remission of provincial contributions.

Touching railways, the Viceroy announced that a Rates Advisory Committee would be set up, and the personnel was now under consideration, but the Committee will commence its duties at an early date.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Adding to the political situation, the Viceroy regretted that Indian political leaders had not made a better response to

Lord Birkenhead's message of sympathetic encouragement. Britain's heart would have been won by the immediate acceptance of the advances made, though there had been some change in the tone and temper of politicians towards Government. He wished it had been more unmistakable. The Viceroy hoped this would be found in the ensuing session of the Assembly.

TRANQUILITY ON FRONTIER.

Proceeding, the Viceroy said:

"I am glad to be able to inform you that friendly relations are being maintained with the Kingdoms of Afghanistan and Nepal and with our other neighbours upon our border. Nothing has occurred to mar the general tranquility of the situation with the tribes upon our North-West Frontier and

(Continued on page 8.)

ASTATICS IN TRANSVAAL

RENEWAL OF TRADE LICENSES REFUSED.

APPEAL TO VICEROY AND MAHATMA.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Johannesburg.—The Transvaal British Indian Association, Johannesburg, has sent the following cable to the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—

"Under the General Dealers Control Ordinance, licenses to Asiatics in the Transvaal are being refused on a wholesale scale. At Balfour where the Indian interest involves about 40,000 pounds the Municipal Council there have deliberately decided not to issue a single license to an Asiatic and all Asiatic applications for renewals both there and in several other places have been refused. The Boards mainly consist of interested parties. Long-standing Asiatic lawful traders are being forced to relinquish their businesses and have no other option, but to face ruination. The Indian community bewildered at the action of the local authorities prays relief and, if possible, Government intervention."—Reuter.

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

M. DE JOUVENEL'S REPRESENTATION

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Damascus.—It is understood that M. De Jouvenel is shortly leaving for Paris to report to Quai d'Orsay prior to his presenting France's case at the forthcoming meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission, at Geneva. This is probably responsible for the rumour that M. De Jouvenel is leaving Syria, being replaced by the French Field-Marshal. It appears to be most likely that M. Franchet Desperay will lead the forthcoming offensive against the Druses.—Reuter.

RAILWAY ACROSS PERSIA

BILL SUBMITTED IN MEJLIS

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Teheran.—The Minister of Public Works submitted to the Mejlis, to-day, a bill authorising the establishment of a railway across Persia and other lines.—Reuter.

"RETURNING WITH CROWN OF THORNS"

"FORWARD" ON MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Commenting on Mr. Horniman's resumption of the editorship of the "Bombay Chronicle," "Forward" says:—A "Bombay Chronicle" tells the public that Mr. Horniman is back to his seat in the Editorial sanctum at the "Chronicle" Office. Mr. Horniman's love for his adopted country is best illustrated in his writings for the paper which came to occupy the foremost position in Bombay under his inspiring guidance and control. Indeed, his sufferings were the outcome of his vigorous and fearless advocacy of the cause of India in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." He comes back with a crown of thorns put on his head by the blundering bureaucracy. The persecutions and humiliations he has suffered for India will lend an added interest to his contributions.

DADAR'S WELCOME.

Under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee and the Dadar National Association, a public meeting will be held on Saturday (23rd instant) at 9 p.m. at Dadar to give public reception to Mr. B. G. Horniman. The place of the meeting will be announced later on.

ITALIAN DEBT DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Treasury, to-night, slightly lifted the veil of silence enshrouding the Italian debt negotiations with a meagre announcement that Mr. Churchill, Count Volpi and experts considered at length the fundamental points at issue, and made considerable progress. The discussions will be resumed on 22nd January.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF ANNUITIES.

"Considerable progress" mentioned in the Treasury's announcement regarding the Italian debt negotiations, apparently relates to the fact that the question of annuities has been reached. It is believed that the argument concerning the exact amount of the debt has been shelved in favour of the discussion regarding the payment of fixed annuities for a period of years. Britain is asking at least nine million sterling for 62 years, but Italy is prepared to offer three or four millions only.—Reuter.

CHINA AND SOVIET

A COMPLETE DEADLOCK.

DISPUTE ON TRANSPORT QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Peking.—A message from Harbin says that the dispute between the Chinese and Soviet authorities over the question of transport of Chinese troops by the Chinese Eastern Railway has reached a complete deadlock. The Russian General Manager of the Railway, Count Ivanoff, has countermanded the Chinese order for the resumption of traffic. The Chinese retaliated by interlocking the signalling system and the departure of the Trans-Siberian express from Harbin on Monday was delayed by a few hours owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese Crown. The Consular Body at Harbin has warned the Chinese authorities that they will be held responsible for any loss of life and property.—Reuter.

IN 10 DAYS TO AUSTRALIA.

POSSIBILITIES OF AIR FLIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Two berth sleeping cabins, dining saloon and lounge are among the details sketched by Sir Sefton Branker, who, lecturing to the Overseas League, described airships which "possibly in the very near future" will carry a hundred passengers and baggage from England to Australia via India within ten to twelve days cruising at about sixty-five miles an hour. "We started the Cairo-Karachi service and Australia has started to meet us. The meeting will probably be at Singapore."—Reuter.

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT IN WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Major Ormsby Gore accompanied by Mr. Rhye, member of the House of Commons, and two Colonial Office officials left London to-day en route to West Africa on a comprehensive investigation in the west coast Colonies and Protectorates especially directed to transport development, health, sanitation, education and agriculture particularly palm-oil in which connection he will endeavour to reconcile the native land policy with the necessity of meeting the competition of Congo Sumatra.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN COMMUNISTS CONVICTED.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Cairo.—Of the 18th Communists arrested here last June, following the police observations of their activities, three, namely Weiss, Pollak and Antonin, have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, four to terms of imprisonment varying from year to six months, and the others, including a woman, named Rosenthal, have been acquitted. The case was heard in camera. It is alleged that Weiss whose real name is Kossow received instructions from Moscow which were intercepted.

Letters containing instructions complained that little headway was being made among the Fellahs.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION HONOURS

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Wembley Exhibition honours which are gazetted to-night include Knight Commanderships of the Empire for Mr. T. C. Owen of Ceylon and Diwan Bahadur Vijayaraghavacharya, and a Commandership of the Empire for Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, Controller of the Indian Section.

Australia gets the lion's share of the Wembley Exhibition honours, with six out of 35 recipients. General Sir Travers Clarke heads the list with Knight Grand Cross of the Empire. The only woman, Lady Galway, Chairman of the Women's section, gets a Commandership of the Empire. The list contains four Knight Commanderships of the Empire. The remainder are minor decorations.—Reuter's Special.

OTTOMAN DEBT DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Paris.—"L'Information" states that discussions for the settlement of the Ottoman debt, which were suspended in December, were reopened this afternoon. The paper asserts that the foreign bond-holders offered the Turks, as a maximum concession, fifty per cent. reduction in the annual payments for the first five years, subject to a revision at the end of that period.—Reuter's Special.

SIR R. LINDSAY LEAVES FOR ANGORA

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Constantinople.—Sir Ronald Lindsay will leave for Angora to get in touch with the Turkish authorities with regard to Mosul.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

Davos.—Switzerland has won the European Ice-Hockey Championship, Czechoslovakia being second and Australia third.—Reuter's Special.

BANKNOTE SCANDAL

GREAT CONFRONTATION

ANIMATED SCENES IN HUNGARIAN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Budapest.—"There is going to be a great confrontation" promised Count Bethlen in the course of his speech in the Assembly where there was a heated debate on the banknote scandal. The Assembly was packed with the Deputies and public. The proceedings were most animated. Much of Count Bethlen's speech was audible above the din of the Leftists who were loudly chorusing "Resign".

There was a counter demonstration from members of Government who were standing, cheering the Premier. The latter emphasised that Government was not evading the responsibility for the ascertainment of the facts. It was the business of courts rather than Government, he said, though Government wished to clear up the political background, if such existed, and repeated there was no trace of any revolutionary schemes.

"CONSPIRACY AGAINST NATION'S HONOUR."

Count Bethlen read extracts from the foreign press about the situation in Hungary which caused great hilarity among the Ministers, but roused the Socialists' fury. Count Bethlen said these wild reports were due to the perverse propaganda of the refugees abroad. There was a conspiracy, he declared, against the honour of the nation. He emphasised the conservative character of Government which was not in the least counter revolutionary, but which meant to respect the existing international situation despite the efforts of the malcontents to terminate the Trianon Treaty.

OUT OF THE IMPASSE.

DR. LUTHER FORMS CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Berlin.—Field-Marshal Hindenburg has made a move to help Dr. Luther to solve his difficulties in forming a Cabinet. He received the leaders of the various parties and told them that the Government must be formed and that the situation would be very serious if Dr. Luther failed. Subsequently all the parties conferred with Dr. Luther and all agreed to his proposed Cabinet which as mentioned in the forecast cabled on 19th January, includes Dr. Kuell as Minister of the Interior.—Reuter.

The cable referred to above was as follows:—

Dr. Luther's efforts to form a Coalition Cabinet comprising representatives of the Democrats, Centrists, German Peoples' and Bavarian Peoples' Parties have failed owing to differences between the Democrats and Bavarians. The former insisted that Herr Koch should be given the Ministry of Interior, whereas the Bavarians objected to Herr Koch as a danger to the Federal system on account of his strong democratic Republican views.

Dr. Luther makes a final effort to-day to bring the parties together, but in the event of his failure, which is very probable, the President will be faced with the alternative of either asking Dr. Luther to form a Cabinet from experts or invite another politician to try his luck.

FREE INSTITUTIONS ALIEN TO INDIA?

LORD BALFOUR'S GREAT DISCOVERY!

LONDON, Jan. 20.

In a speech at Edinburgh, the Earl of Balfour said the British Constitution had spread to every part of the world where the English race formed a majority of the population for the English language predominated; but in India it was a complete stranger to the ways of the people. Free institutions, as we understood them, were never part of the natural growth of the political matters in Asia. He expressed the opinion that it would be very difficult to try to make a pattern of the Indian Government identical with that of Britain, and concluded by saying that full appreciation of the difficulties and steady determination were required to see that the difficulties were overcome.—Reuter.

ALLIED FORCES IN RHINE-LAND.

NO MORE REDUCTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Paris.—According to "Le Journal" M. Briand has replied to the representations of the German Ambassador, Von Hoesch, with regard to the strength of the Allied forces in the Rhineland, stating that there could be at present no question of reducing the strength of the French forces in the Rhineland and pointing out that since last December last the French troops have been reduced by about 20,000 men, while the Belgians and British have reduced their forces by only one regiment and one battalion, respectively.—Reuter.

RAILWAY FINANCE BUDGET

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Railway Standing Finance Committee discussed to-day several budget items to be placed before the Assembly.—A. P.

DEMISE OF A GREAT THEOLOGIAN

MAULANA ABDUL BARI DEAD.

IMPOSING FUNERAL PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20.

Teaming multitudes followed the funeral procession of Maulana Abdul Bari who expired last night of a serious and sudden attack of paralysis. Noted for his high theological talents all over the world, the deceased Maulana was the type of traditional Eastern etiquette and even those who differed from him in politics and religion revered and respected him for his erudition, obliging manners and sweet language. This very day of last Hijra Year Lucknow was deprived of a very eminent divine, Maulana Sinaul Quazi, and by the death of Maulana Abdul Bari another landmark in the line is removed, making Lucknow poorer in higher inspiration and guidance.

In the last, Sharif Husain Ibn-Saud controversy the deceased Maulana more or less identified himself with the Khaddam-ul-Haramain activities, but that this was due to his own conviction was evidenced from the fact that in private conversations and public utterances he always expressed his readiness and desire for a search after the truth. Those, therefore, who followed the funeral procession to-day were not composed merely of his very vast circle of followers, admirers, relatives and friends, but people of all communities and all sections including many Hindus and Christians to say the least of the Shias, Sunnis, Khilafists, anti-Khilafists, Co-operators, Non-Co-operators, raisers, landlords and peasants, rich and poor, native owners and pedestrians. The funeral prayers were offered at the Shah Mina by over a hundred thousand congregation and the remains were confined to the Bagh Shah Anwar family cemetery of the Ferangimahal Ulemas.

A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Jan. 20.

Dr. Kitchlew, Syed Ghulamabbik Nairang, Maulana Abdul Majid Badayani, Maulana Syed Mohamedakfir, Maulvi Mahmududdin, Mirza Abdulqadir and Allah Huseinmir have sent the following condolence telegram to Mr. Qutubuddin, Farangimahal, Lucknow:—"Deeply grieved to hear the sad death of Maulana Abdul Bari. Accept sincere sympathy."

"BORODADA" NO MORE.

"FORWARD'S" TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

A Santiniketan message dated to-day states that Mr. Dwijendranath Tagore died this morning after an attack of pneumonia. He was 87 years of age.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

Under the caption: "Borodada" "Forward" writes:—

Another bright star has been removed from the firmament of Bengal. Sri Dwijendranath Tagore, endearingly addressed by the people as "Borodada" is no more. The melancholy event took place at Boolepur on Tuesday last. With the immersion ceremony of the images of Saraswati, a living embodiment of learning, scholarship, simplicity, purity and sincerity, was burnt to ashes to the Hindu mind. The coincidence will not be without its significance and pathos. Bengali literature has lost one of its most ardent patriots, the cause of social reform, one of its stoutest pillars, the Brahmo Samaj of India, one of its most brilliant products and the society in general, one of its most versatile, righteous and conscientious members. The eldest son of Maharshi Debendranath Tagore, he inherited in a pre-eminent degree the piety, the religious spirit, tolerance and catholicity that distinguished his great father. Patriotism was in his blood. Last year he wrote to Mahatma Gandhi that he was working the Charkha. The latter had deep reverence for him whom he always addressed as "Borodada." His benediction to the cult of Charkha was a source of inspiration to Mahatma.

NEW COINAGE IN IRISH FREE STATE

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The Free State Minister of Finance has introduced a bill in Dail Eireann, providing for the establishment of a new coinage of the currency in nickel, silver and bronze. The coinage is proposed to be subject to similar limitations, as regards its legal tender, as in the case of the existing British coinage.—Reuter.

STORM ON CANARY ISLANDS

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Madrid.—Describing the terrifying character of the storm on the Canary Islands, which lasted three days, reports from Las Palmas say that not a single house has been left undamaged. Six bodies have been hitherto discovered, but the number of victims and the extent of damage over the rest of the island are not known, as communications are still interrupted.—Reuter.

NO SURRENDER.

(Continued from page 7.)

steady progress is taking place towards pacification in Waziristan.

"I invite the attention of the members to the interim report of the Indian delegation to the Sixth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. The report appears to me to be of very special interest not only because of the business transacted at the last meeting of the Assembly of the League but also because the report strives to make clear the special interests of India in the League and the attitude which in the view of our delegates is best calculated to advance those interests and to give India a prominent position in the League. I think members will welcome the statement in the report regarding the allocation of expenses and of appointments in the secretariat of the League. A number of the suggestions made will require examination before decisions can be reached in regard to them but the report is a valuable document well worthy of study."

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

As regards internal conditions in India, on the 14th of December last at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce I passed in review at some length the course of trade in the present year and made some observations on trade and industries and the revenue conditions during the past five years. I need not traverse this ground again. Since the war trade and industry, it is true, are suffering in every part of the world but let me again express my convictions based on a very careful scrutiny of conditions and I believe free from any undue optimism that the change for the better in the past five years in India has been radical. The new tendencies appear to me to be salutary and the conditions in my view are settling down to a stable situation favourable to slow but sure general progress in the course of trade and industry. In a vast country of the size of India and Burma it is only rarely that seasonal conditions can be uniformly favourable to the operations of agriculture in every province and in the past season they have not been favourable everywhere but there is no cause at present for general anxiety though any conditions affecting agriculture prejudicial must always command very close attention as it is the staple industry of the country. Then I made some observations regarding agriculture, the research work conducted by the central Government and the activities of the provincial Governments and the need for the co-ordination of all efforts connected with this great life of India. Since then the Government of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State who has always shown the greatest interest in agricultural problems in India and the provincial governments upon this important question and after discussion with the provincial administrations I and my Government have made concrete proposals to the Secretary of State which His Majesty's Government have been pleased to accept and which I will now announce.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

"In our examination of the problem it appeared clear that striking progress had been made in recent years in promoting the science of agriculture and introducing improvements and that both the central institutions in charge of the Government of India and the departments in the provinces under the charge of local Governments and their Ministers had every reason to be proud of the results of their activities and the state total of their achievements. Nevertheless it seemed to me beyond dispute that in view of the great importance of the industry to India and of the large numbers of the population engaged in it there was room for even greater and more extensive co-ordination of effort towards agricultural improvements. It would be clearly wrong to leave any possible step untried in making available to those concerned in the industry the fruits of the latest scientific and practical knowledge. Nothing which held out any promise of amelioration in the conditions should obviously be left unexplored. It cannot be gainsaid that the average standard of production and the general level of rural welfare in India is lower than that prevailing in other countries where for some time past there has been a marked concentration on agricultural problems. Agricultural practice also in many parts of India is admittedly still backward and primitive and the bulk of agricultural population is generally unversed in the methods of improvement found successful elsewhere. The situation evidently called for a remedy of a comprehensive nature and measures for strengthening and expanding the activities by co-operation and for examining the methods of applying the results of experience in other countries to the solution of agricultural problems in India were patently required. We arrived at the provisional conclusion that it was unlikely that a central Board of Agriculture in India could carry out the precise objects which must fall within the scope of such an enquiry. The latter to be successful must embrace a review of all the activities of the Central and Local Governments in connection with agriculture and scrutinise the conditions from a new angle of view. It appeared to me and my Government that the requirements of the situation could only be met by the appointment of a Royal Commission constituted as to include members from outside India possessing knowledge and experience of agriculture in other countries together with members from India with local knowledge of agriculture and rural economy and in full sympathy with the Indian agricultural population. The Secretary of State expressed sympathy with our provisional views and authorised us to consult local Governments regarding the appointment of a Royal Commission and seek their advice regarding the terms of reference."

The Viceroy, proceeding, explained how in consultation with the local Governments the scope of the enquiry and other details were settled and declared that His Majesty the King-Emperor on the advice of his Secretary of State has now approved the appointment of a Royal Commission the purpose of which has today been announced in the following terms:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Generally to examine and report on the

present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in British India and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population and in particular, to investigate (a) the measures now being taken for the promotion of agriculture and veterinary research, experiment, demonstration and education, for the compilation of agricultural statistics, for the introduction of new or better crops and for improvement in agricultural practice, dairy farming and breeding, of stock; (b) the existing methods of transport and marketing of agricultural produce and stock; (c) the method by which agricultural operations are financed and credit afforded to agriculturists; (d) the main factors affecting rural prosperity and the welfare of the agricultural population and to make recommendations. It will not be within the scope of the Commission's duties to examine the existing system of land ownership and tenancy or of the assessment of land revenue and irrigation charges or the existing division of functions between the Government of India and the local Governments but the Commission shall be at liberty to suggest means whereby the activities of the Government of India may be co-ordinated and to indicate directions in which the Government of India may usefully supplement the activities of local Governments. The personnel is receiving the attention of the Secretary of State and will be announced later."

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Reading then turned to a question which he said he knew was uppermost in the minds of the members of the Legislature and which was causing him and his Government most anxious thought. "I need not recapitulate," observed the Viceroy, "the whole situation as regards the position of Indians in South Africa but I may observe that out of the total number of the Indian community in South Africa about one-third approximately 102,000 are South African born and are the descendants of indentured labourers in Natal who were permitted to settle in the country on the expiration of their indentures. These people have made South Africa their home. I need not refer at length to the disabilities which have been imposed on Indians in South Africa and are already in existence. They are of a serious and varied nature and embrace galling social disabilities, restrictions on the acquisition of political and municipal franchise (except in the Cape Province), regulations regarding inter-provincial movements, licensing laws and restrictions on the acquisition of land. There has been a continuous progress in the legislation in South Africa prejudicial to the position of Indians and tending to make it increasingly difficult for them to prosper or even to exist in the Dominion. Against this legislation my Government has made repeated representations with varying degrees of success. In reply to an address recently presented to me by a deputation from South Africa. I have dwelt on the representations made by my Government regarding the past legislation in some detail, and I need not traverse this part of the history again."

RADICALLY OBJECTIONABLE.

In addition to these disabilities further anti-Asiatic legislation has been recently introduced and is now pending before the Union Parliament. The purpose of this legislation is to empower urban authorities compulsorily to segregate Indians and to confine their rights of trading and of acquiring property to the limits of the areas assigned to them. The Bill also contains further restrictive provisions regarding the acquiring or leasing of land outside the coastal belt in Natal, immigration, importation of wives and families and inter-provincial movements. This principle of segregation is not new. It was recognised by a Transvaal Act of 1885 but it was not rigidly applied. Such locations as arose as a result of that bill led the Asiatic Committee to condemn the compulsory principle. Indian sentiment has always been strenuously opposed to compulsory segregation as inflicting a racial stigma. It is felt to be a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement and a repudiation of a policy believed to have been established consequent on the recommendations of the Asiatic Enquiry Committee. The principle has been denounced by the Government of India and in Kenya His Majesty's Government have decided that it is not to be applied in townships. The Bill, therefore, contains what appears to my Government to be a radically objectionable principle and the existing aversion to this policy has been intensified by the statement of Dr. Mahan in introducing the Bill in the Union Assembly last July when he said that the measure was based on the general proposition that no solution of the question would be acceptable to the population of the Union unless it resulted in a very considerable reduction of the Indian population."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR CONFERENCE.

"I and my Government have kept His Majesty's Government in close touch with our general views regarding the position of Indians in the Union and this bill in particular and with the strength of the feeling which the general disabilities imposed on Indians in South Africa and this measure in particular have evoked. We have also made it clear that we fully sympathise with the sentiment which all classes in India have expressed on these questions. Since April last we have been in continuous correspondence with the Government of the Union regarding this legislation and communications are still passing. We have repeatedly pressed upon them the suggestion that the situation in our view calls for a conference as regards their general policy towards Indians. In the

alternative we invited them to make other suggestions likely to result in a permanent and satisfactory settlement. The Union Government have not found themselves able to agree to our proposals for a conference although they seemed inclined to agree to a conference restricted to the consideration of a more effective repatriation scheme which is their words will result in a considerable reduction of the Indian population in South Africa and to proposals for the mitigation of economic competition between Indians and other classes in South Africa and they asked us to formulate concrete suggestions regarding the latter. We could not accept a conference whose main object would be to reduce considerably the number of Indians in South Africa."

PADDISON DEPUTATION.

"We were, however, prepared to consider the possibility of something any different that may have been found in their existing scheme of purely voluntary repatriation and to make suggestions regarding vocational employment when we had sufficient data, but we asked for assent before entering upon any discussion about voluntary repatriation or making suggestions regarding competition to our sending a deputation to South Africa to collect information regarding the economic and general position of Indians in the Union. On November 10th the Union Government accepted this request and we forthwith despatched our deputation, the purpose of which has been announced and published. In sending the deputation the immediate object we had in mind was the collection of information urgently required by us and we still kept in view the possibility of a conference to which we attach the greatest weight. Some criticism was at first directed in India to the despatch of our deputation. This was chiefly based on the fact that the news of the visit of a deputation of Indians from South Africa was received about the same time. But, in fact, our decision to send a deputation was reached long before the arrival of the first news of the deputation from South Africa which only came to us in a Reuter's telegram on November 19th just before it sailed. It was obviously desirable for us to take immediate advantage of the consent of the Union Government to the visit of our deputation. We desired in the first place to lose no time in collecting information which would enable us to deal with the suggestions of the Union Government. We were faced, besides, with this critical situation that it was contemplated in South Africa to proceed at an early date in the new year with this Bill. It was, therefore, essential that we should at once take steps to put ourselves in possession of facts which would enable us to make effective representations before the Bill passed to the second reading stage and became accepted in principle. The interim reports received from the deputation have given us valuable information and the deputation has collected facts which have been most useful to us in our representations and may assist in suggesting eventually a basis for fresh proposals. We still do not despair of persuading the Union Government that there is the strongest ground for a conference or in the alternative for an enquiry before further parliamentary steps are taken in regard to the pending legislation. The deputation had to be hurriedly despatched. This was inevitable in the circumstances and I cannot too highly commend the expedition with which the members left India at very short notice and got to work on their task at a crisis when a delay of a few days even was a matter of very great moment."

DELICATE SITUATION.

"Dr. Abdul Rahman's deputation is engaged on a different task and is putting the cause of Indians in South Africa before the Government and the people of India on behalf of the section of public opinion in South Africa which it represents. Its purpose is not, therefore, identical with the object of ours. Moreover the deputation from South Africa has been able to supply me and my Government with facts of considerable importance and to explain points which in the absence of local information may previously have been imperfectly appreciated or understood. The whole question at the moment is at the stage of negotiation. Bear in mind that in our attitude towards the position of Indians in South Africa and to the principle of the latest legislation I and my Government are at one with the general feelings in India. You may have confidence that we are striving our utmost to find a basis of discussion with the Union Government before the latter are committed to the principle of the Bill. The question has now to be dealt with in South Africa and it must be remembered that the Government and the Ministry of the Union are responsible to their electorate and that this legislation is regarded by them as domestic in its character. We have never doubted the right of South Africa to guide the course of their own domestic and economic legislation, but in our view there are far wider considerations involved. In this legislation there is a local economic policy alone. In our opinion they have an important bearing upon the Empire as a whole. The proposed measures are not in our view in accordance with these principles which bind the Empire together in a community of sentiment and we hope that this aspect of the information may yet command itself to South African opinion. Even on the narrower issue of economic necessity we believe from the information now received by us that the situation may be capable of adjustment in other ways. Our negotiations are still proceeding and we shall continue to press our views to the utmost of our ability. We cannot say whether we shall succeed in our endeavours, but I hope that a cause which as it appears to us has reason and equity on its side will ultimately prevail. Meanwhile, I rely on the legislature to give me and my Government their confidence and support in a question upon which they are aware that our sentiments are agreed and especially to remember as I gratefully acknowledge they have hitherto borne in mind that we are still in the course of negotiation with the Government of the Union in whose hands the initiative in conducting their own legislative programme lies. The principle of the

Bill has not yet been finally accepted and I hope that the basis of discussion with the Union Government may be arrived at which will give the opportunity of stating and proving our case before any question arises of proceeding with that stage of legislation."

ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY.

Continuing, Lord Reading referred to the suspension of Excise duty and assured the Assembly that he and his Government were entirely in agreement with the opinion in the country that it must be abolished. "It is a source of satisfaction to me," said he, "to have been able to take the first step towards the elimination of an impost which public opinion in India has so universally condemned. It will rest with the legislature to give sanction to its permanent disappearance. From the course of the September debates I and my Government understand that the Assembly have approved of the principle that the abolition of the Excise duty should take precedence over the remissions of the provincial contributions. I mention this point that there may be no misconception as regards the consequence of the action of the Assembly."

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Proceeding, Lord Reading referred to the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council and the two distinguished members of that Committee who have brought their experience and knowledge of Indian Law to bear upon the problems submitted to them and continued: "It is necessary to offer adequate employment to the order of certain men of this capacity and it is suggested that in future appointments the emoluments of the two members shall be fixed at £4,000 each per annum, half of which shall be a charge on Indian revenues during the period that the salary is paid. Any annual pension payable to these persons from Indian revenues shall lapse. Proposals which follow the lines I have mentioned will be put before you during the session and if they are approved the future steps necessary to give effect to them will be taken without delay. I believe that the proposals will give India the most valuable judicial facilities at a cost which is small in proportion to the admitted benefits to be enjoyed under it."

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES.

"The Assembly have always taken a lively interest in our railway policy. In my recent review of the general conditions of trade and commerce in India I was able to show the very satisfactory results which have arisen from the re-organisation of the Railway Department and the separation of the Railway from General Finance. I have previously expressed my appreciation of the same view taken by the Indian legislature in regard to those changes which have been amply justified by the results. I am glad to be able to inform you that the railways have been able satisfactorily to consolidate their financial position and it has become possible to make a beginning in the direction of reducing rates and fares. Concrete proposals are under consideration which it is hoped may shortly be put into effect. It is also now possible to take up another of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee and to establish some form of rates tribunal to adjudicate upon disputes between railways and the public on questions of rates and fares levied. A Rates Advisory Committee will be set up for the purpose of investigating complaints of this nature and of reporting to Government upon them. The personnel of the Committee is now under consideration and it is hoped that the Committee will commence their duties at an early date."

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S OFFER.

"Gentlemen, you will doubtless remember that when I last addressed the legislature I laid special stress upon the important pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords which followed the series of conferences between him and me. I then dwelt upon the message of sympathetic encouragement the Secretary of State speaking on behalf of His Majesty's Government had sent to India. I endeavoured to convey to the legislature the impressions I had formed during my visit to England and to represent to them the sentiments of friendship and good will that prevailed among the political parties in the Imperial Parliament. I strove on my return from England to persuade the political leaders of India to grasp the hand of friendship and goodwill which held out to them and to abandon the attitude of threat or menace. I sought to convince them that this was the surest and the quickest way for India to travel along the road to her ultimate aims and aspirations. I asserted my own emphatic opinion to this effect as the result of observation during my stay in London. I quoted the Secretary of State's words and they were warmly received. He said: 'We desire and request good will nor shall we be niggardly bargainers if we meet with that generous friendship which is near and dear to our hearts.' In order to refresh your memories let me quote one passage from my own speech in August last when I was referring to the possibility of the appointment of a commission earlier than 1929 and after I had shown that His Majesty's Government did not attach special sanctity to the year 1929. I then said, 'the re-examination of the constitution may take place at any time not later than 1929 when the British Government are persuaded that there has been genuine co-operation of the responsible Indian political leaders in working the existing constitution and when sufficient experience of these new and still largely untried conditions has been gathered to form the basis of a considered judgment and to enable proposals for the future to be made with some confidence.'"

"GOLDEN MOMENT MISSED."

"I had hoped that the leaders of Indian political thought might seize the opportunity afforded to them by the attitude of Government that they might elect to comply with the request made and might thus

pave the way for an earlier appointment of the statutory commission and for the inception of a new era in the political relations between India and Government. Whilst I fully understood and acknowledged the exigencies of political parties and the difficulties confronting political leaders I yet hoped that a conclusion would be reached and that action would be taken which would change the political atmosphere and lead to better understanding between India and the British people. It appeared to me that this was the golden moment for the various sections of political opinion of India to combine in furtherance of the common purpose of advancing the interests of India by laying a surer foundation for her future relations with the British Government and people. But, to my great regret I must confess that the realisation has fallen short of the extent of my hopes. So far the appeals made with the object of promoting harmony and concord have failed to evoke that clear and definite response from India which should have been unmistakable in its manifestations and have left no room for doubts or ambiguities. A more generous response would have evoked a more generous action. The heart of Britain would have been won by immediate and sympathetic acceptance of the advances she had made and a new situation would have been created based upon mutual trust and goodwill. I shall refrain from discussing the various currents of Indian political thought that have found expression in diverse directions since I last addressed you."

ASSEMBLY'S "UNSATISFACTORY" RESPONSE.

"I desire to avoid comment that might possibly accentuate differences between political parties and Government. Yet, I must speak my personal opinion with frankness. The study of the various speeches and of numberless press articles has led me to regret the more that there should be such hesitation in plainly recognising and accepting the new situation to which the Government's invitation pointed. As I have indicated I had cherished the thought that the attitude of Government would have made a more cogent appeal to the generous minds of India. But, it would appear that the opportunity is not to be seized, it is to be allowed to lapse and indeed in some quarters I gather that the intention as at present expressed is to reject it. And, yet, I believe that there is already the beginning of the growth of better relations. I wish the evidence had been more marked but nevertheless, I think I have discerned it and I deem it fair to state as I have already acknowledged on previous occasions that there is some improvement in the general attitude, some change in the tone and temper of politicians towards Government. Here, again, I wish it had been more definite and unmistakable and also more general. Although the Government in the last session of the Assembly was opposed and defeated on various occasions yet there was to my mind a greater disposition manifested to consider problems on their merits and to discard purely obstructive tactics. I have examined most carefully the debate of last September on this Government resolution relating to the Muddiman Committee Report and have studied the terms of the amendment passed by this Assembly. Whilst I willingly recognise that some individual opinions were expressed suggestive of a desire to meet Government's advance the language of the resolution seems to admit of no doubt as to the intentions of those who supported it by their vote. Possibly, ingenious minds may discover here or there in the formula adopted some evidence of a disposition to accept the invitation. But, I must reluctantly confess that scrutinising these terms with the desire to regard them as favourably as possible I cannot find the desired encouragement to those, who, like myself, were seeking evidence of a greater co-operation and goodwill. There is, however, yet time for a more satisfactory response. In the ensuing session at the proceedings of this Assembly develop a I trust there may be found a clear manifestation of an attitude as generous and as well-intentioned as I verily believe was that which prompted the appeal. I shall continue to watch events here and throughout the country with deep interest and it is my earnest prayer that the hopes to which I still cling may not be disappointed and that a new era may dawn in Indian progress, an era of more sympathetic understanding, more widespread trust and more universal goodwill.—A. P."

M. SHAUKAT ALI.

CALCUTTA TO GIVE PUBLIC ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The suggestion that Mr. Shaikat Ali be asked to solve the Pir problem was put forward at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Wednesday.

The motion that a public address be given to Mr. Shaikat Ali on his coming visit to Calcutta was carried.—A. P.

SWARAJ PARTY AND INSURANCE BILL.

DELHI, Jan. 20.

It is understood that the Swaraj Party meeting held this afternoon decided to propose to borrow a motion to refer the Insurance Bill to the Joint Committee of two Houses and to insist on the Bill being referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly. The meeting also considered the resignations of Messrs. Kelkar, Ance and Lokare from the membership of the party and accepted them and thanked them for their past services.—A. P.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

VOTERS' APATHY IN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

NEED FOR A MORE STRENUOUS CAMPAIGN.

The Municipal elections are approaching, and hitherto—only about a score or so nominations have been communicated to the Municipal authorities. The reason for this tardiness this year is that as the names of the different candidates will be published according to the alphabetical order, the aspirants to Municipal honours are not in a hurry to submit their nominations. Hitherto names were published according to the date of receipt of the different nomination papers in the Municipal offices, and as candidates were anxious that their names should appear first, naturally there was a scramble. But this scramble is totally absent this year. At the last Municipal Elections the Nationalist Party had, under the able guidance of Mr. V. J. Patel, carried on a strenuous campaign in the city and meetings were held all over Bombay. Hundreds of meetings were held, night after night. This year the compelling and convincing personality of Mr. Patel is absent from Delhi. It is true the Party has this year been instrumental in getting a large number of additional voters registered by distributing quantities of circulars and pamphlets, but it better organised and more enthusiastic campaign is required to win over the electorate which, in this cosmopolitan city, is of a mixed character and divided into so many sections and sub-sections. Of course, other candidates have sent begging letters to voters and have brought to bear a great deal of communal and other influence on them, but even these have done very little in the way of organising a campaign by holding public meetings.

NATIONALIST CANDIDATES.

In the absence of any furious canvassing by the Nationalist Party it is doubtful if their merit alone will greatly appeal to an electorate which is always so very conservative in its outlook. It cannot be said that most of the candidates put forward by that party are well-known to the public either by their work or even by name, and, therefore, it is all the more necessary that if the Nationalists do not want to lose their seats and wish to come in even larger numbers their efforts must be more commensurate with the important stake involved. While Mr. Patel's absence is indeed a great loss to the city in more ways than one, there are a sufficient number of men left behind with some of his astuteness and organising capacity, if not energy, for conducting a great electioneering campaign. The Nationalist Party must also remember that during the last election the forces and the enthusiasm roused by the Non-cooperation movement were a great asset, while this year things are different. What is now required is a great and forceful campaign to capture the imagination of the Bombay electorate.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalyaya Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. C. Hurnim, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mrs. Avantika Gokhale, Messrs. S. N. Ganadiah and G. I. Patel and others will attend the meeting on "The Coming Municipal Election." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

MR. R. VENKATRAM'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. R. Venkatram is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the "A" Ward at the forthcoming elections. He has chosen as his symbol the "Cart."

PARSI HEART IS SOUND.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—For weeks past, the "Jame-Jamshed" has been carrying on a vigorous campaign against the Nationalist Party in the Corporation, and appealing to Parsi voters to vote for Parsi candidates only! When the writer protested and contended that that was not the correct attitude of the Parsi community, the Editor ridiculed my statement! At the meeting of Parsi voters, on Saturday, the 9th instant, which was presided over by Sir Dinshaw Petit, when the Editor of the "Jame", Mr. Marzban and his colleagues Messrs. Boman Behram and Cooper repeated their appeal to vote for Parsi only, they had practically no response. But, when Sir Dinshaw Petit, Messrs. Nariman, Ganadiah, Hirji Behedin and Chowna and Dr. Mistri and Bani appealed to those present to vote only according to the merits of the candidate, irrespective of caste or creed, they were repeatedly cheered. It must be noted, that the meeting was large and representative. Who can still dispute the fact that the Parsi heart in the city's cause is sound?—

LATE LORD CARMICHAEL'S FUNERAL SERVICE.

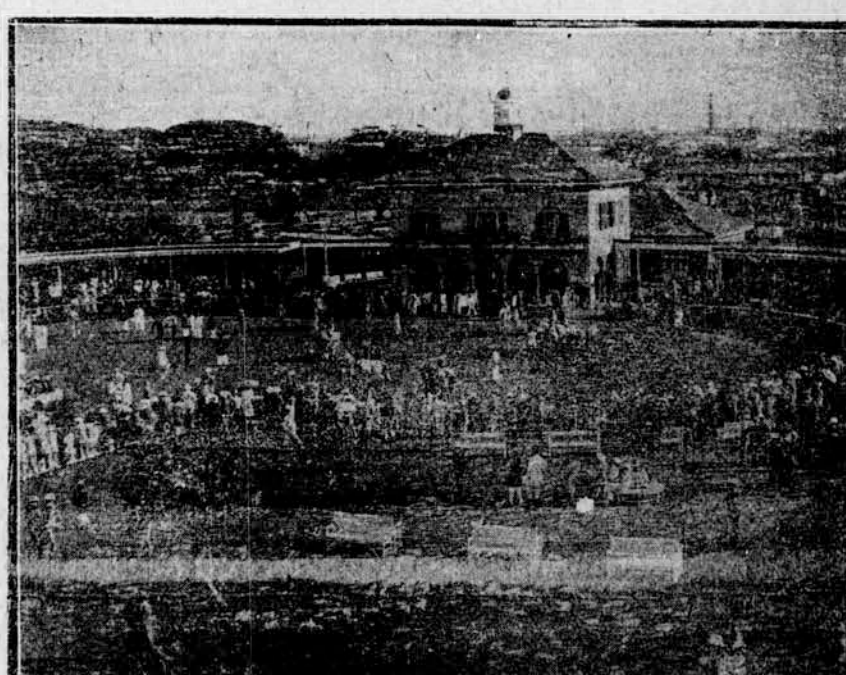
LONDON, Jan. 20.

There was a notable congregation to-day at St. Margaret's, Westminster, during the first part of the funeral service of Lord Carmichael including representatives of Lord Birkenhead and Sir Atul Chatterjee, also Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Viscount Grey, Countess of Oxford, Lady Duke and Lady Penland. The interment at Skirring, Peebleshire, will take place on 21st January.—Reuter's Special.

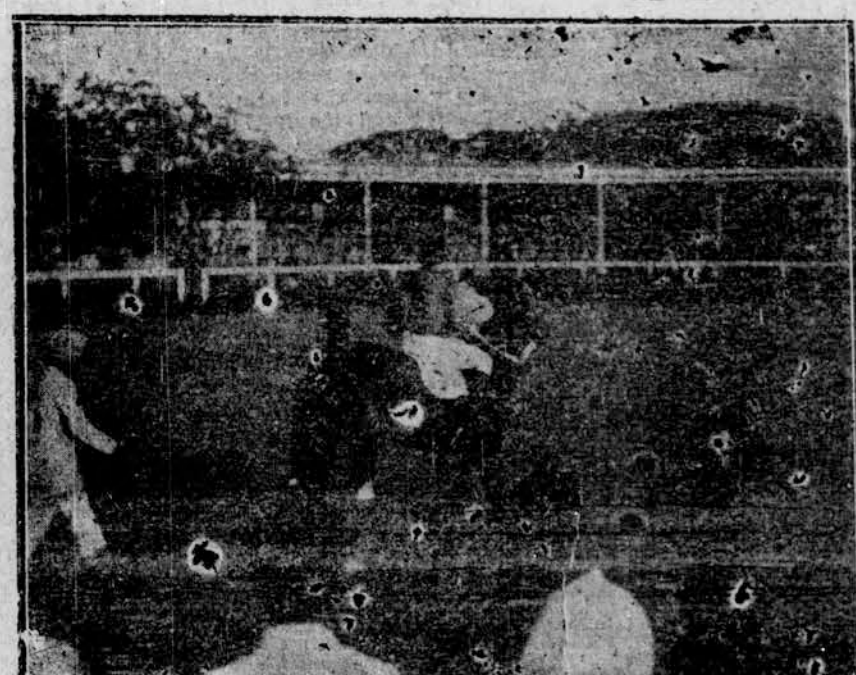
YESTERDAY'S RACES AT MAHALUXMI



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
H. H. the Maharajah of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills wins the Ayrshire Plate.



This photo gives a bird's-eye view of the first enclosure.



Mr. Gahagan's Lomo (with Stokes on the back) who won the Rockhampton Plate.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING:
9TH DAY.

FAVOURITES FAIL.

There was hardly a commendable feature about yesterday's racing and it was perhaps just as well that a poor crowd attended. The reason is not far to seek. Owners and trainers prior to patronised centres where there are bookmakers and consequently we are not surprised that Calcutta and Madras attract better fields, while Bombay has to depend on third class Arab racing for the success of its meetings. We have already predicted that the continued absence of bookmakers will gradually undermine high class racing here. This is exactly what our kill-joys want.

Backed down to short odds in the Ayrshire Plate, Green Islet failed to figure among the first four on the board. The gelding did no go too well for Clarke and went out again when put under pressure near home. The finish rested between Lomond Hills and George Phillips, the Nawanagar mare catching the judge's eye by a neck. Burn squeezed Mr. Marmion into third place a neck in front of Marmion while Lucky Lad gave up the struggle after racing prominently for a mile.

A warm favourite in the Croxeth Handicap, Eze failed to reproduce the gallop which saw him a winner in the Pajur Plate the other day. The gelding was in the rear throughout and never once looked like materialising. Unconsidered in the field, Belle Kymie romped home an easy winner with Mr. Fleeth's Stone Marten next best and White Week third. Finnart's Bay could not keep the pace after leading the others for five furlongs the journey.

Backers were again on the wrong one in Pockhampton Plate where Mr. Eve's smart filly Rock Rose was gambled on as though defeat was out of the question. The daughter of Rock Rose was beaten by the weight this time and failed to secure a place, though she might have been a closer than fifth, had Pockley been more enterprising. Lomo—an unreliable mare won well in the hands of Stokes and returned the biggest dividend of the day. Desert Gold, showing an improvement on his previous display proved the best of the others and Cronan's challenging effort came too late for turn to get any nearer than third.

Pandmartin did not accept here and we do not see how it could have done after the way he was handicapped. Had he run, the gelding would have been meeting the same field that was opposed to him in the Carlisle.

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list on the 31st December last. On that occasion he was asked to shoulder 9st 4lbs as against Poet's Dream 8-3 and Jovial 9-4. While the latter two placed second and third respectively, Pandmartin was unplaced on that day. In the Rockhampton Plate Jovial was allotted 9st again, though he had subsequently placed a good second in the Queens and Plate at a later meeting. Poet's Dream was given one pound for placing second but Pandmartin was penalised two pounds for failing to fill a place at his last effort. It may have been that the handicapper was not satisfied with the running of this horse at his last outing. Or was it just an over sight?

With a favourable weight in the saddle Advan made no mistake in Mahim Plate, in which he cleverly outpointed, Cardiff, Gosh and twelve others. We have often remarked that Mr. Mana's grey is no weight carrier, but there is no doubt that he is a pretty useful sort over a mile. Zulu fell away after leading the field for three parts of the journey but the Rappala hope Roscoe failed to run up to expectations.

There were plenty of runners for the five divisions of the Bellasis Plate. The first was won by Cheerful after a tight struggle with Amood. The favourite Gorgee was beaten out of place by Red Lips, an unknown quantity.

Best backed in Division II, The Blues and Najian filled the first two places. The winner was making first appearance but he won well enough to suggest that he is going to prove of further use to his connections. Make Sure was placed third at the end. This is another that promises well.

After a close finish Kanze justified his favoritism in Division III. Hopeful and Ender both fought hard for honours, but had to rest content with the minor placing.

Barnett, recently returned from Calcutta opened his winning account here by steering Nayim to victory in Division IV of this Plate. Trusty attempted to pick up the race for his new owner Mr. Bravo but he was never able to withstand the determined challenge of Syed Mustapha's pony. Mirrin was again in number under the guidance of McQuade.

Messrs. Heath and Bird's newly imported three year old Mansoor Beg had a big field ready beaten in Division V. Kowkab made a gallant bid for victory under 9st 9lbs but he was passed by the smoothly galloping chestnut in the last few strides. Tiger King came up late on the scene and was just a head fourth behind Faisal. He should do better over a distance of ground.

Stokes and S. Black were the most successful jockeys, each riding two winners apiece. McPherson and Easton are back again after fulfilling riding engagements in Madras. The former whose fine riding in past seasons has been a feature, has been out of luck lately but we hope to see him riding with all his former dash in the coming big fixtures.

Details:—
THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—
Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners once, 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance 14 hands and under 4lbs.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEERFUL 8-13 R Stokes 1
Mr Ayub Asad's AMOOD 8-9 McQuade 2
Mr Ali Dhaan's RED LIPS 8-6 Clarke 3
Mr Rashid Saleh's GOORJEE 8-9 Bowley 4
Not run:—Nizamuddin.
Also ran:—Punch Bowl 9-5 Townsend, Cairo 9-3 Buckley, Watchmaker 8-13 Perkins, Moosad 8-13 Herbert, Nadir Shah 8-10 Sirrett, Nouri 8-10 S Black, Moostachar 8-10 F Black, Koorish 8-9 Roberts, Thulfa 8-9 Wise, Howdah 8-6 Bullock, Natak 8-6 Ahmed Ali, Hindoostan 8-6 Barnett, Marselles 8-6 Pryor, Sabir 8-3 Burn, Samarmud 8-3 C Hoyt, Aryan 8-1 Howell.

The race:—A bad start. Marselles got away best and cut a fast pace from Amood. Moostachar, Cheerful, Red Lips and George Marselles brought them as far as the turn and left Amood to bring them round. Cheerful challenged and secured the verdict by 1/2 length after a good race. 3 lengths, head.
Time:—1 minute 22 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 41 and Rs. 43.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36/8 Places Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 17/8.
Favourite:—Gorgee.

Trainer:—J. L. Jadhav.
THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—
Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and

third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1924, once, 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr Eve's THE BLUES 8-6 Bowley 1
Mr Syrd Nayif's NAJIAN 8-9 Perkins 2
Mr F N Furdooji's MAKE SURE 7-11 Sirrett 3
Mr F A Banaji's FLORIO 8-13 S Black 4 All ran.

Also ran:—Gentle Prince 9-4 Easton, Fayez 8-13 Howell, Gladar 8-11 Barnett, Little Joker 8-9 Townsend, Teheran 8-7 Stokes, British India 8-6 F Black, Zaglool 8-6 Roberts, Mashook 8-6 Khalil, Simmah 8-5 C Hoyt, Nimva 8-2 Clarke, Marzook 8-2 Purtoo, Singh, Sukhi Beg 8-2 Baloch, Anris 8-2 McPherson, Golden Key 8-2 Herbert, Naddas 8-2 Ahmed Ali, Perkud 8-2 Burn, Beauty 8-1 Corhill, Durban 7-5 McQuade.

The race:—When they settled down Naddas made the running from Zarkool, Florio, Najian and The Blues. Past "five" Naddas was racing on his own; Najian was now third. Naddas led into the straight where The Blue and Najian drew out and fought the issue. The former won comfortably 1 1/2 lengths. 1 1/2 lengths, a neck.

Time:—1 minute 22 1/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 6, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 43.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13/8. Places Rs. 5/8, Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 29/8.

Favourite:—The Blues.
Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division III.—
Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1924, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

S Akkagahab Maharaja's KANZE 8-13 McQuade 1
Mr Moosa Fara's HOPEFUL 8-6 Howell 2
Mr Khali Fama's BUDDER 8-6 Perkins 3
Mr R R Patel's NASHAI BEG 8-7 Burn 4
Not run:—Suba-ul-Khair, India, and Victory.

Also ran:—Raad 9-3 Bowley, M-houze 9-2 Townsend, Bairaag 9-1 Buckley, Moosafak 8-13 Bullock, Denmark 8-10 Ahmed Ali, Welsh 8-9 Herbert, Andhra Valley 8-9 S Black, Nafim Beg 8-9 Pryor, Midhat 8-6 McQuade, Gosh 8-3 Clarke, Brijak 8-2 Barnett, Saifullah 7-9 C Hoyt.

The race:—Wahab was the first to break the lines and led from Bahrain, Moosafak, Nafim Beg and Hopeful. Nearing the turn Nafim Beg assumed command and looked a winner up the straight until challenged by Kanze. Hopeful and Budder came late on the scene and joined the struggle. A great race home, saw Kanze emerge the winner by a head, short head, short head.

Time:—1 minute 22 3/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29/8. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 23/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 16.

Favourite:—Kanze.
Trainer:—Kishu Bapu.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division IV.—
Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1924, once 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr Mahomed Baroon's NAYIM 8-5 Barnett 1
Mr T M Goudal's TRUSTY 8-4 F Huxley 2
Mr Mahomed Jamoor's MIRJIN 8-2 McQuade 3
Messrs Babib and Hamza's NAMOOS 8-2 C Hoyt 4
Not run:—Zaid, Tamaran, Nevermind and Esser.

Also ran:—Favourite 9-2 Bowley, Moosahar 8-9 Burn, Gofnahab 8-9 McPherson, Nouri 8-9 Perkins, Ziram 8-9 F Black, H-maden Sami 8-6 Herbert, Watoo 8-6 Stokes, Witnes 8-6 Kooch, Sham 8-5 S Black, Labistan 8-2 Khalil, Dabas 8-9 Sirrett, Saad 8-1 Townsend, The Eagle 7-5 Clarke.

The race:—Witness dashed out for a space. Trusty soon forced himself to the front and cut the pace from Sand, Nayim, Witness, Cham and Mirrin. The Eagle was left. Trusty maintained his lead till well into the straight where Nayim collared him to win easily by 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 1 length.

Time:—1 minute 22 3/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 32 and Rs. 35/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 10/8, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Trusty.
Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division V.—
Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and

third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1924, once, 7lbs; twice 12lbs; oftener 16lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Masses Heath and Bird's MANSOOR BEG 8-13 Clarke 1
Mr A S Bassam's KOWKAB 9-9 Easton 2
Mr R H Gahagan's FAISAL 9-9 Keogh 3
Mr Ayub Asad's TIGER KING 8-13 C Hoyt 4

Not run:—Rummah, Rife and Mijbas.
Also ran:—Leachman 9-5 Buckley, Hurchan 9-4 McPherson, Solomon's Song 9-2 Burn, Dawood 9-2 McQuade, Othello 9-2 Barrett, Vin 8-13 Bowley, Arab Prince 8-13 Perkins, Parrishope 8-13 S Black, Weldon 8-13 Townsend, Yadhgar 8-10 Corkill, Royal George 8-8 F Black, Mohul Hill 8-3 Herbert.

The race:—Leachman was smartest away and was closely followed by Kowkab, Pride, Mohul Hill, Arab Prince and Faisal. Mansoor Beg was badly placed at this stage. Coming round the bend Leachman retired. Mansoor Beg worked up on the outside. Kowkab drew in as they entered the straight and was soon joined by Mansoor Beg. An exciting struggle ensued. Mansoor Beg gained the verdict by a head. 3/4 length. Tiger King placed third a head behind with a late rush.

Time:—1 minute 21 3/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 76/8. Places Rs. 29/8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 40.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42/8. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24/8.

Favourite:—Kowkab.
Trainer:—Privately.

THE CROXETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses that have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over, or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March 1924.

Mr S C Petit's BELLE SYME 7-5 S Black 1
Messrs Heath and Bird's STONE MARTEN 9-6 Clarke 2
Mr R H Gahagan's WHIT WEEK 9-9 Keogh 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's FINNART'S BAY 8-4 Stokes 4

Not run:—Etonian and Silver Charm.
Also ran:—Coley 10-12 Buckley, Prose and Verse 7-3 McQuade, Eze 7-1 F Black.

The race:—A level start saw Finnart's Bay dash away with lead his nearest attention being Prose and Verse. Stone Marten and Eze. Belle Syme was racing in the rear. Finnart's Bay short his bolt as they swung into the straight. Belle Syme came through and scored easily by 14 lengths from Stone Marten. 1 length, a head.

Time:—1 minute 13 4/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 116. Places Rs. 33, and Rs. 60.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41/8. Places Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 32.

Favourite:—Finnart's Bay.
Trainer:—R. M. Sadqi.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's LOMOND HILLS 7-11 S Black 1
Major Molyneux's GEORGE PHILLIPS 8-9 F Black 2
Mr A M Sami's MURMANSK 8-10 Burn 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's MARMION 8-7 Stokes 4

Not run:—Miss Evans.
Also ran:—Wasp 9-7 Townsend, Green Islet 8-1 Clarke, My Realm 8-6 Howell, Lucky Lad 7-4 Corkill.

The race:—Marmion showed the way to George Phillips, Murmansk, My Realm and Lomond Hills. Green Islet brought up the rear. At "seven" George Phillips held a short lead from Marmion the others following in practically the same order. Approaching "four" Marmion wrested command again and brought them up the straight. Lomond Hills challenged George Phillips and secured the verdict by a neck, 3/4 length, neck.

Time:—1 minute 54 4/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 18, and Rs. 61/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39/8 Places Rs. 11/8, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 25.

Favourite:—Green Islet.
Trainer:—C B Mahomed.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III and IV.

Mr R H Gahagan's LOMO 7-7 Stokes 1
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's DESERT GOLD 8-0 Bullock 2
Mr C Vaz's CRONAN 7-8 S Black 3
Mr M O Patel's STEEL BLUE 8-3 Perkins 4

Not run:—Poet's Dream, and Uister Lad. Also ran:—Rock Rose 9-0 Bowley, Riverine 8-13 Clarke, R race 8-5 Burn, Love Glass 8-7 McPherson, Summer's Joy 8-7 Keogh.

The race:—Lomo was the first out of the gate and set a fast pace to Desert Gold, Rock Rose, Revue and Cronan. Riverine was hopelessly left. Lomo was never headed and went on up the straight to win by a neck from Desert Gold who came strong near home. 1 1/2 lengths, neck.

Time:—1 minute 26 2/5 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 197. Places Rs. 45, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 23/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82/8 Places Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.
Favourite:—Rock Rose.
Trainer:—R Bence.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr Abdulla Mana's ADWAN 8-3 Burn 1
Mr Dawood Isak's CARDIFF 7-8 S Black 2
S S Akkagahab Maharaja's GOSUB 8-4 McQuade 3

Messrs B Kashibhoy and A D Jaisrai's KARIKATA 7-13 Herbert 4
Also ran:—Chieftain 9-0 Bowley, Mandi 8-13 C Hoyt, Sahoo 8-12 Buckley, Didwar 8-5 Perkins, Roscoe 8-6 Townsend, Hagal 8-6 F Huxley, Zulu 8-5 Keogh, Hawam 8-4 Clarke, Mayial 8-3 McPherson, Squire 7-10 Howell, Governor 7-6 Stokes.

The race:—The barrier ascended to a start. As soon as they were released Kari-kata was seen racing in front of Zulu, Chieftain, Hagal, Gosh and Adwan. Cardiff was the last to leave the gate but he soon worked himself into the bunch. The fourth furlong saw Zulu and Kari-kata racing abreast with Hagal showing out prominently at the head of the others. The leaders fell away on entering the straight. Adwan forced ahead at this stage and won without trouble by 2 lengths. Cardiff finished strong, a length in front of Gosh, a neck.

Time:—1 minute 51 seconds.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64/8 Places Rs. 39, Rs. 37/8 and Rs. 18/8.
Favourite:—Zulu.
Trainer:—Owner.

Mr. Clarence Edwin Saffelt, Superintendent, R.M.S. B. Poona Division, retired on superannuation pension after rendering faithful and loyal service to the Post and R.M.S. Department for 32 years. Last week the staff of his Office as well as the Head Record Office paid their tribute of respect and expressed their sense of gratitude and prayed for his long life and good health.

FROM LITERS TO THE
EDITOR.

A REMINDER TO MAHATMAJI.

Mr. Kasa Narayan Singh (Hazaribag) reminds Mahatma Gandhi of his promise, in response to the repeated suggestion of Babu Bhagvandas, to submit an outline scheme of Swaraj. He thinks that Independence is the only logical and honourable goal for India.

SANGATHAN AND TANZIM.

Mr. Badri Narayan Sinha (Bombay) thinks that both these activities, though legitimate if rightly conducted, are ill-timed; and he appeals to responsible leaders to persuade the organisers of these activities to suspend them till the common foe is beaten.

WHITE ELEPHANT.

Mr. Rustom Dadachanji (Bombay) thinks that the new Khyber Railway is a veritable white elephant, to be maintained at enormous cost to poor India for the benefit mainly of non-Indians. He also thinks that it is likely more to increase frontier troubles than to reduce them.

CULPABLE NEGLECT.

"Humanitarian" (Ahmedabad) writes that, near the village of Madapur in the vicinity of the Ellis Bridge Station, there are railway lines without any sort of fence surrounding them. The cattle of the village, he adds, graze very near the lines and are in daily danger of being run over by the trains. Recently a bullock was severely wounded and a cow was killed. The railway authorities, says the correspondent, are guilty of culpable neglect in not providing a fence.

A CINDERELLA.

"Well-wisher of Karnataka" (Dharwar) says that there was inordinate delay last term in the appointment of the Lecturer in Kannese at the Karnataka College of Dharwar and a similar delay in appointing the Professor of Mathematics this term, and he wonders why this College should be treated like a Cinderella by the authorities.

SELF-PURIFICATION FIRST.

"Ramakant" (Bombay) thinks that Hindu religious reformers will be well-advised if they first break the present day irrational fetters of Hinduism and give human treatment to the "depressed classes" before seeking converts from other religions.

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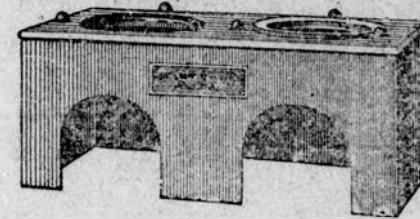
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ANDHRA LETTER

A PLEADER'S APOLOGY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SITANAGARAM, Jan. 15.

Last week Andhradesa witnessed a very sad event. Sri K. Kumarajulu, of the East Gadavari District, who gave up his practice from the Peddapur Bar in 1921 in pursuance of non-cooperation, and whose sanad was cancelled by the Madras High Court, in the name of disciplinary action, tendered an unconditional apology and got back his sanad on the 8th instant. The tragedy is heightened by the fact, that he was one of the bravest patriots of Andhradesa, whose sufferings for the cause of the country were great. He was sentenced in December 1921, along with Mr. B. Sambamurti of Cocanada to one year's simple imprisonment for his refusal to refrain from displaying Swarajya flags in Cocanada. In jail he fell ill and was bed-ridden for over two months, but the even persistent importunity of his friends and relations to release himself by furnishing security was of no avail. It is really tragic that such a hero, who, almost escaped from the jaws of death should have surrendered so objectly and it is a significant commentary on the weakness of our national organisation. Here are a few sentences from his apology which are hard to read:—"In an unguarded moment, he (the petitioner) joined the non-cooperation movement. He has now seen the error of his ways and he makes a solemn promise that if permitted to practise in the courts he will conduct himself as a loyal adherent of the Government responsible for those courts."

CAWNPORE AND AFTER.

The vernacular press is not very much enamoured of the Cawnpore resolution. The "Andhra Patrika" of Madras supports the resolution as usual, the "Krishna Patrika" considers the Congress as merely Swarajist, shutting out practically the non-changers and Mahatma Gandhi, the "Congress" while condemning the obstinacy of Pandit Motilal in sticking to his seat on the Sken Committee, is relieved by the principle of non-acceptance of office, which was clearly announced in the resolution, and "Chitragarh" the new Swarajist weekly naturally supports the resolution as it is being the official organ of the Andhra Swarajya Party. Attempts are being made to set up candidates on behalf of the Congress at the ensuing elections, and the question will be taken up in right earnest by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, at its ensuing meeting of the 21st instant at Guntur. Happily, responsive co-operation has not raised its ugly heads in this province.

POONA LETTER.

"PANIPAT DAY"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Jan. 18.

The most important event of the last week was the "Makar Sankranti" festival. According to the new revised Hindu calendar the "Sankranti" came off on Sunday last and according to the old calendar on Thursday last. In the public opinion there is yet a division and people observe this or that day according as they follow the one calendar or the other. The fact is that all the tests so far applied to the new have proved that it is above suspicion, while the old has failed in more ways than one. But the misfortune of Maharashtra is that all disputes of whatever character are cut at as many points as possible by political lines and the result is that, as a general rule, all divisions take on Tilakite and anti-Tilakite colour. Lok Tilak had taken the most prominent and the most active part in the scientific revision of the Hindu calendar and therefore some people have taken it into their heads to oppose its introduction into everyday life. And in this way the struggle is going on. Whenever such duplication of festivals occurs, both sides in the controversy stick bills on the walls and advertise in the papers that a particular day should be so kept and not the other fixed by the rival calendar. Confusion arises as to most of the important festivals and next year it threatens to be worse confounded on account of the two additional months which the two systems recommend for public acceptance.

GALA DAY FOR WOMEN.

The "Sankranti" is more truly a gala day for the women. And the observance of two different days by people does not diminish the enjoyment of the day, but only doubles it. Men, of course, exchange *Tilgul* with one another and also with women; yet it is a woman's festival. Ladies, it is the practice, freely to distribute something on that day and the passer-by sees many a gaily dressed lady and joyful girls and young boys walking the streets, entering houses or coming out overladen with material which that particular housewife took a fancy into her head to give away to her friends and acquaintances. The object of this religious charity may take various forms. It may be any vegetable, or almonds and walnuts or even brass pots. And there is, as it were, a gradation of generosity, continuing and rising from the marriage right up to the death of a lady.

PANIPAT DAY.

This is the importance of the "Makar Sankranti" from the religious point of view. But this year a new departure has been made in the observance of the day and a new significance has come to be attached to it. This is the day on which the famous battle of Panipat was fought. This year a public meeting was held in memory of the day in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. S. D. Pendse of the Punjab University and Mr. D. V. Apte of the Indian Historical Research Institute delivered speeches narrating the history of the battle and

pointing out its moral. The first speaker wanted to establish that the heroes of Panipat were inspired by religious motives in undertaking to fight with Abdally and that they wanted to protect the Hindu religion from foreign aggressions. Mr. Apte held that the Mahatmas did think of politics, though in the first place, they may have been actuated by religious motives. The president, Mr. Kelkar, also expressed himself similarly and stressed the point that, right or wrong, Maharashtra has ever been attaching greater importance to politics than to religion. He appealed to the audience to think of their religion as keenly and earnestly as the Mahomedans do of their religion.

SHAUKAT ALI IN POONA.

Maulana Shaikat Ali all of a sudden came to Poona on Friday last. He said he had come to see Mr. N. C. Kelkar and appeal to him not to divide the country further by his propaganda of Responsive Co-operation. He and Mr. Habibulla, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, delivered lectures in the Regal Market under the presidency of Veer Vamanrao Joshi. Both of them made fervent appeals for unity. Maulana Shaikat Ali addressed an appeal to the Satya Shodhakas also that they should go to the Congress and lodge what complaints they had against the Brahman class.

The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee had called an urgent meeting to select the Congress candidate for the University seat vacated by Mr. Jayakar's resignation. But there was no application from any one and hence the matter has been postponed. Mr. N. C. Kelkar unveiled the oil-painting of the late Mr. H. R. Chiplunkar in the Municipal School in Gosavi Pura. The Hindu Sabha Branch of Poona held its annual meeting and selected office-bearers of the new year.

Cases against the Satya Shodhakas are continuing off and on. In the case filed by Lok Tilak's son the opponents have called Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Jeshvantrao Nene of Bombay, A. B. Kolhatkar, V. R. Kothari, Mr. V. R. Shinde and Mr. Ambekar as witnesses. If the suit filed by Mr. Chiplunkar the Hon. Mr. Jadhavrao had come to the Court as a witness. Mr. Phule who was discharged in the suit against him for calling Jyotiba a "Christian," is being feted by his friends and all Sanatani Hindus. The success in this case, it is felt, breaks the back of the whole Satya Shodhak movement. For no Mahatma is prepared to call himself the follower of a Reverend.

BERAR NOTES

CHARGE AGAINST ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 15.

The several non-Brahmin or anti-Brahmin Congresses at Amraoti are over, and people have forgotten everything about them, except that they had, absolutely no support of any non-Brahmin leader of status in the province. All the Chairmen of the Reception Committees were imported from

outside, and every non-Brahmin leader in Berar had taken scrupulous care not to have his name associated in any way with the functions.

The Associated Press of India has come in for some adverse criticism for having suppressed news of all sorts of vagaries and venomous propaganda carried on in the pandal. It has been asserted by a newspaper that the accredited representative of the A. P. I. at Amraoti was prevented from transmitting any news concerning the conference, and that a man was specially indentured for the purpose from Madras! The

man was obviously a protege of the Raja of Pungal. Why should the Associated Press of India expose itself to the charge of partiality? Will the A. P. I. explain?

CROP FAILURE.

Failure of crops in several tracts is staring the agriculturist in the face, and all the newspapers in Berar are concentrating their attention on the need of Government affording relief to the tillage classes by granting suspension, relief and liberal advances of interest. The Secretary of the Daruba Taluka Association has wired to His Excellency

the Governor informing him that crops had failed at least in 40 villages, and imploring him to suspend collection of land revenue pending the result of a fresh inquiry which must be immediately undertaken.

The Village Panchayat Committee appointed by the C. P. Government has got a number of replies to their questionnaire from several individuals and local bodies. The Committee have not yet announced their intention to tour and examine witnesses; but it is believed that the Committee will visit all the district places in Berar, and a few important centres in C. P.

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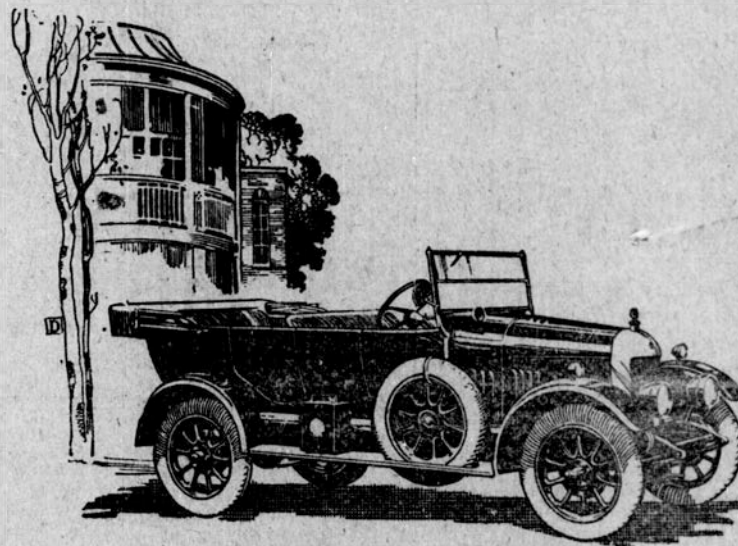
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